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# COMMUNITY HEALTH *and* WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN WARTIME

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1942 *and* 1940 —  
30 URBAN AREAS

by

Edward E. Schwartz  
*and*  
Eloise R. Sherman

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
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## Foreword

The preparation of this Nation for war and its entrance into the war inevitably produced important changes in the scope and nature of the supporting community services. The general outlines of some of these changes are well known to persons connected with specific health and welfare programs. However, a panoramic view of changes in the broad health and welfare fields that have accompanied entrance into the war has not been available up to this time. The expressed need of officials responsible for the planning, organization, and maintenance of local community health and welfare services for a comprehensive and quantitative statement of the adjustment of health and welfare programs to the war situation motivated the undertaking of the present study.

Since 1930 the Children's Bureau has conducted the social-statistics project to assist urban communities in developing comparable statistical data on the operation of health and welfare agencies. As an integral part of this project, data were collected in 1936 (in cooperation with Community Chests and Councils, Inc.), in 1938, and in 1940 on expenditures of health and welfare agencies in urban areas. The councils of social agencies, community chests, and other central planning agencies in the large communities cooperating with the Children's Bureau in the social-statistics project urged the undertaking of the expenditure study for 1942 as a basis for community planning in the war emergency.

The social-statistics project has been from its inception an entirely voluntary and cooperative enterprise between the local communities and the Children's Bureau. For each community participating in the project a local planning agency, usually the council of social agencies, names a staff member as local supervisor to be responsible for collecting reports from operating agencies and for forwarding the data to the Children's Bureau. With the wartime necessity for maintaining only the most essential governmental activities, it has been necessary for the participating communities, through the supervisors, to assume an increasingly larger measure of responsibility for the project. For this report each supervisor not only collected statistical data from all local welfare and health agencies but also prepared summary tabulations for his area. The supervisors also submitted statements descriptive of conditions in their areas, and these statements form the basis for much of the interpretation given in this report. In addition the supervisors assisted in providing field supervision by establishing themselves in five regional organizations, with a supervisor in each region serving as regional secretary. The regional secretaries assisted in planning the study, arranged instructional meetings, and coordinated contacts between various local supervisors and the Children's Bureau.

The following agencies contributed the time of the regional secretaries, who not only conducted the study in their own communities but also assisted neighboring communities to meet the requirements of the study: Syracuse Community Chest and Council; Dayton Bureau of Community Service; Social Planning Council of St. Louis; Council of Social Agencies of Dallas; Council of Social Agencies of Los Angeles.

The names of the local supervisors, including the regional secretaries, are listed on page iv. In a very real sense this is their report. Acknowledgment is also made of consultation and assistance given by the technical subcommittee of the Children's Bureau Advisory Committee on Social Statistics.

The study was supervised by Edward E. Schwartz, Director of the Division of Statistical Research of the Children's Bureau, and the report was prepared by him and Eloise R. Sherman. Evelyn Davis had charge of the statistical editing and tabulation of the data.

In addition to the statistical product resulting from the study, the highly cooperative process through which it was conducted yielded positive values in demonstrating some of the possibilities of constructive relationships between a Federal governmental agency and local agencies, both public and private.

KATHARINE F. LENROOT, *Chief,*  
*Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor*

#### LOCAL SUPERVISORS IN AREAS PARTICIPATING IN STUDY

Ralph E. Pumphrey, Community Chest and Council, Syracuse, N. Y., *Regional Secretary.*

Rita E. Beuchert, Council of Social Agencies, Washington, D. C.

James C. Faw, Council of Social Agencies, Richmond, Va.

Sara Kerr (alternate, Mrs. Jane Skinner), Buffalo Foundation, Buffalo, N. Y.

Banbah Kilroy (alternate, Mrs. Clinton M. Brown), Community Chest, Springfield, Mass.

Earl L. Koos, Council of Social Agencies, Rochester, N. Y.

Anna D. Ward, Council of Social Agencies, Baltimore, Md.

Barbara A. Wells (alternate, Leroy A. Ramsdell), Council of Social Agencies, Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Adelaide S. Weyler, Council of Social Agencies, Providence, R. I.

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G. B. Cottrell, Welfare Federation, Canton, Ohio.

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E. J. Larrick, Community Chest, Akron, Ohio.

Ellery F. Reed, Community Chest of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Louise R. Wood (alternate, Ernest Greenwood), Council of Social Agencies, Louisville, Ky.

Myron Gwinn, Social Planning Council, St. Louis, Mo., *Regional Secretary.*

Mrs. Edith J. Burks, Community Welfare Council, Wichita, Kans.

Owen R. Davison, Council of Social Agencies, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Mary S. Hughes, Community Fund, Sioux City, Iowa.

Charles I. Madison (alternate, Alice Whipple), Community Chest, Des Moines, Iowa.

Helen R. Noyes (alternate, Clifford C. King), Council of Social Agencies, Omaha, Nebr.

James K. Phillips, Council of Social Agencies, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Eloise R. Sherman, Council of Social Agencies, Dallas, Tex., *Regional Secretary.*

Harold Braun (alternate, Mrs. Irene F. Conrad), Council of Social Agencies, Houston, Tex.

Vilona P. Cutler (alternate, Steve Nelson), The Community Fund, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Chester Fischer, Council of Social Agencies, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Reydonia Miller, Community Chest, Birmingham, Ala.

Margaret D. Yates, Council of Social Agencies, Fort Worth, Tex.

Helen C. Dean, Council of Social Agencies, Los Angeles, Calif., *Regional Secretary.*

Frank M. Moncrief, Community Chest, San Francisco, Calif.

# Community Health and Welfare Expenditures in Wartime

## Setting of Health and Welfare Services, 1940-42

The transition from a peacetime to a wartime economy that took place in the years 1940, 1941, and 1942, set in motion pervasive social forces affecting virtually all the people of the country. As the fortunes of families changed, old needs disappeared and new ones emerged. Many people formerly in financial need became self-supporting; others became needy in ways new to them. Many people for the first time made a claim on the welfare and health services of the community.

Social forces characteristic of the times and important in shaping the needs for health and welfare services included the unprecedented increase in production, employment, and income; the rise in the cost of living; the surge of workers from country places to towns and cities; the phenomenal increase in marriages and in births; and the mobilization of youth, men, and women into the armed forces of the country.

### Rise in Employment and Earnings.

The upswing in economic activity that took place from 1940 to 1942 was as dramatic and as sweeping as the decline of a decade before. The boom-like conditions resulting from defense work melted labor reserves frozen in unemployment. According to Census Bureau estimates, unemployment in the Nation stood at about 8 million persons during the last half of 1940, which was less than one-half the number that were jobless during the worst years of the depression. The entry of the Nation into the war and the conversion of industry to all-out war production forced a continued and sharp decline in unemployment through 1941 and 1942; and by the end of 1942 unemployment in the Nation had reached a new low of 1,500,000 persons.

Unemployment among Negroes, as well as among white persons, declined rapidly during this period. The Census Bureau reports that in October 1940, when total unemployment was 7,400,000, 13 percent of the white and 21 percent of the nonwhite workers in the labor force were unemployed; 2 years later, unemployment had dropped to about 3 percent for white and about 5 percent for nonwhite workers.

Women and children were likewise drawn into the labor market in increased numbers. In December 1942, 4,300,000 more women were working than 2 years earlier. Children, too, were attracted to jobs, especially jobs in retail or wholesale mercantile establishments, such as delivery and errand work, waiting on customers, and working as "soda jerkers." Youthful workers, 16 and 17 years of age, found employment in increasing numbers in manufacturing industries, such as aircraft factories, shipyards, and textile mills. The number of employment certificates issued to children from 14 through 17 years of age in 1942 for regular and vacation employment was almost four times as great as in 1940 (appendix table III). The demand for child labor pressed against and sometimes broke through existing child-labor laws and standards.

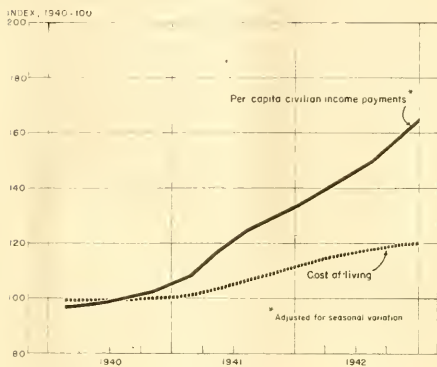
Total employment in the Nation advanced steadily between 1940 and 1942, from 46,000,000 in December 1940 to 52,000,000 in December 1942. In addition the personnel of the armed forces increased by about 6,000,000. In most metropolitan areas having concentrations of manufacturing industries the rate of increase in employment was greater than in the Nation as a whole.

The marked rise in employment in manufacturing industries was exceeded by the rise in pay rolls because of upgrading of positions, increases in wage scales, and extension of the workweek. In the manufacturing industries of the Nation the index of pay rolls reached new heights during 1942; in December 1942 indexes based on 1939 wages and employment stood at 288 for weekly wages and 165 for employment. With the increase in employment and wages and the shift in production from goods for civilian use to goods for war use, a rise in the cost of living followed. The imposition of Government price controls retarded the rise in the cost of living. The cost of goods purchased by wage earners and low-salaried workers in large cities increased about 16 percent between 1940 and 1942.

Civilian incomes advanced more rapidly *on the average* from 1940 to 1942 than did the cost of living, as is shown in figure 1. Payments to wage earners and salaried workers increased

from 63 percent of all income payments to individuals in 1940 to 69 percent in 1942. The average annual compensation of employees, including wage earners and salaried workers in private nonagricultural industry, increased 31 percent between 1940 and 1942 (from \$1,327 to \$1,733). The increase in average earnings, combined with the rise in employment, meant that in spite of increased cost of living and increased taxation, many people were better able in 1942 than in 1940 to purchase the services as well as the commodities that they needed.

FIGURE 1.—INCOME PAYMENTS AND COST OF LIVING, 1940-42<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Based on chart from Survey of Current Business (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce), October 1943, by permission.

Not all families were better off in 1942 than in 1940. Millions of people whose livelihood depended upon fixed incomes, such as insurance benefits, pensions, dependency allotments, assistance grants, and rigid low wages, found their purchasing power seriously impaired and their standard of living lowered by the increased cost of living. Even with the increase in average income, two-fifths of all families and single consumers had incomes of less than \$1,500 in 1942; and the increase in the cost of living was of special import to this large sector of the population.

#### Population Changes in Urban Areas.

During the period 1940 to 1942, most urban areas experienced large-scale population shifts. The civilian population in the metropolitan areas of the country increased more than 1½ million. This increase, in spite of large with-

drawals of men and women into the armed forces, occurred principally because of the migration of workers from rural areas to the cities, drawn by the manpower demands of war production plants and supporting service industries. Adding to the population increase in urban areas was the rise in the birth rate which took place with the boom-like increase in employment and income and the concomitant rise in marriages. The birth rate rose from 17.9 per 1,000 population in 1940 to 21 in 1942. This 17-percent increase was the greatest reported for any period of equal length since the establishment of the birth registration area in 1915. In 1942 about 2,800,000 babies were born in the United States, almost 500,000 more than in 1940.

#### Changes in Community Organization for Health and Welfare Services.

As the country united for war, community concern about manpower and morale forced into the public consciousness basic needs long neglected in many communities. As the community moved to meet social needs it became apparent that many of the war-related factors, such as increased employment, that gave rise to these needs both aided and plagued efforts to administer needed services. The increasing availability of agency funds, particularly of private funds, was offset by problems of staff shortage, transportation, and rising prices, which were common to new programs as well as to programs established before the war.

Some new organizations were established to develop war-emergency programs. To a large extent, however, existing organizations and facilities were utilized. Many agencies whose programs were immediately affected by the war reoriented their programs to the new needs. Others were unable to adapt themselves to changed conditions. Moreover, not all changes occurring during the war were the result of war conditions; many developments occurred independently of or in spite of the war. Some welfare and health activities in communities not in the main stream of war preparation seemed to remain relatively unaffected during this period.

The response to the war of National, State-wide, and local agencies under public auspices and under private auspices is reflected in large part in their expenditures for service and operations. The configuration of health and welfare services provided to the people of 30 large urban communities in the first full year of the country's participation in the war is traced in this report.



## Measuring Changes in Health and Welfare Services

The Children's Bureau, through the social-statistics project, has received reports since 1930 on the volume of health and welfare services provided in selected urban communities. Beginning with 1936 annual reports also have been obtained in alternate years on expenditures for services provided. When the war came, the social-statistics project was immediately available for measuring the resulting changes in health and welfare programs. These changes are measured in this report by comparing expenditures for 1942 with similar data for 1940. Of the 45 areas that have been able to meet the requirements of the project for reporting the volume of service, 30 have also been able to obtain, in 1940 and in 1942, the financial information required for analysis of expenditures.

### Areas and Services Included.

As is shown in figure 2, the 30 areas included in this report are distributed widely over the country. Though administrative rather than

statistical considerations determined the selection of the areas, the 30 areas included represent a substantial portion of the large urban communities in the Nation. The combined civilian population of the 30 areas in 1942 was estimated at 16,570,000, or about one-fourth of the total population of the metropolitan areas in the country. Conclusions based on the data reported by the 30 areas are believed to have significance, in general, for urban health and welfare programs in the United States.

All the major programs of a health or welfare nature in these communities are covered in this report. Family relief, foster-home care, nonprofit hospital service, community-center activities, public-work programs—these and many others are included. The types of services reported vary widely, ranging from the provision of food and shelter to the intensive study and treatment of personality and behavior problems. Although the services included are community facilities, they should not be thought of as exclusively charitable programs, for they are frequently available to

FIGURE 2.—LOCATION OF THE 30 URBAN AREAS PARTICIPATING IN THE STUDY



all economic groups. However, organizations operated for profit are excluded. Strictly educational or penal institutions and social-insurance programs likewise are not considered within the scope of this report.

Expenditures reported relate to those health and welfare services provided to the population of the reporting areas. Many communities make available hospital, child-welfare, and other services to nonresidents. Expenditures for services to nonresidents are excluded from this report, except those services to persons for whom the communities customarily have assumed responsibility; for example, services to transients and travelers, nonresident unmarried mothers, and, in 1942, persons in the armed forces.

#### **Expenditures as a Measuring Rod.**

Expenditure data offer the best single yardstick that can be applied to the variety of health and welfare programs in most American communities. Other measurements, such as the number of hospital patient-days or the number of families given assistance by a relief agency, might be applied to a specific program or group of programs, but the nature of the services provided by the various agencies in a community differ so widely that it is not mean-

ingful to count them together. The dollar is a common denominator of all programs.

Variation in the purchasing power of the dollar, which was especially significant between 1940 and 1942, affected the extent to which changes in expenditures reflect changes in the provision of health and welfare services. Data on the volume of service provided, although not yet available for publication, have been used to determine whether increased expenditures indicate increased costs of service or increased volume of service.

#### **Use of Descriptive Reports From the Areas.**

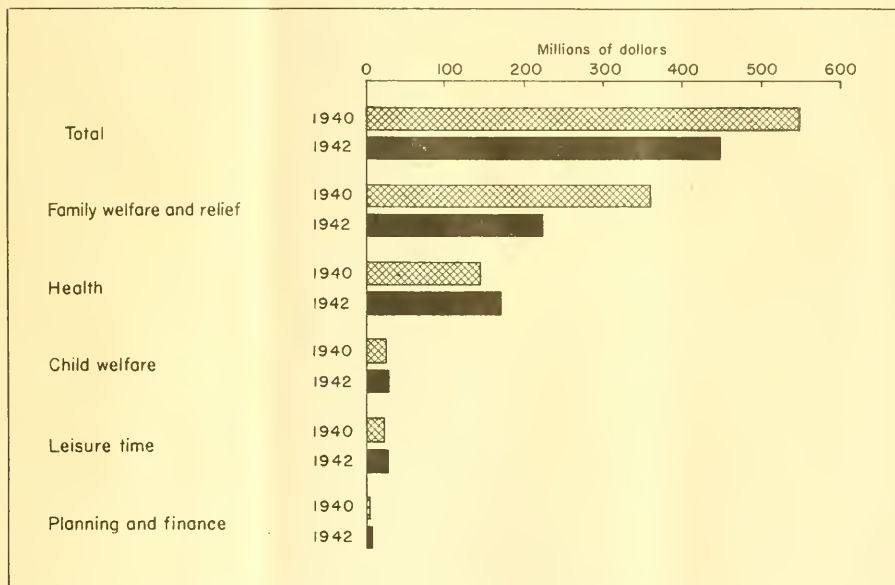
Comments on National, State, and local developments relating to changes in expenditures, which were supplied by the areas along with statistical reports on expenditures in 1940 and 1942, were used in generalizing on factors connected with changes. Although direct and quantitative relationships could not be established between changes in expenditures and the factors to which the changes were thought to be related, the comments from a number of areas taken together represent informed opinion as to the ways in which the war and other social forces have influenced expenditures for health and welfare services.

## Changes in the First War Year—In Brief

Expenditures for all health and welfare services in 30 large urban areas were somewhat under half a billion dollars in 1942—down one-fifth from 1940. This decrease in expenditures was largely the result of a reduction of nearly two-fifths in relief and family-welfare expenditures, which, in 1940, were greater than expenditures for all other health and welfare services combined (fig. 3).

seven areas that spent more in 1942—Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth, and Oklahoma City—were the only areas that reported an increase in expenditures for family welfare and relief. The recent establishment and the rapid growth of the old-age-assistance and aid-to-dependent-children programs in Texas and Oklahoma go far in explaining the variation of the four southwestern communities from the general

FIGURE 3.—TOTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN 30 URBAN AREAS, 1940 AND 1942—MAJOR FIELDS OF SERVICE



Expenditures other than those for relief and family welfare increased as follows:

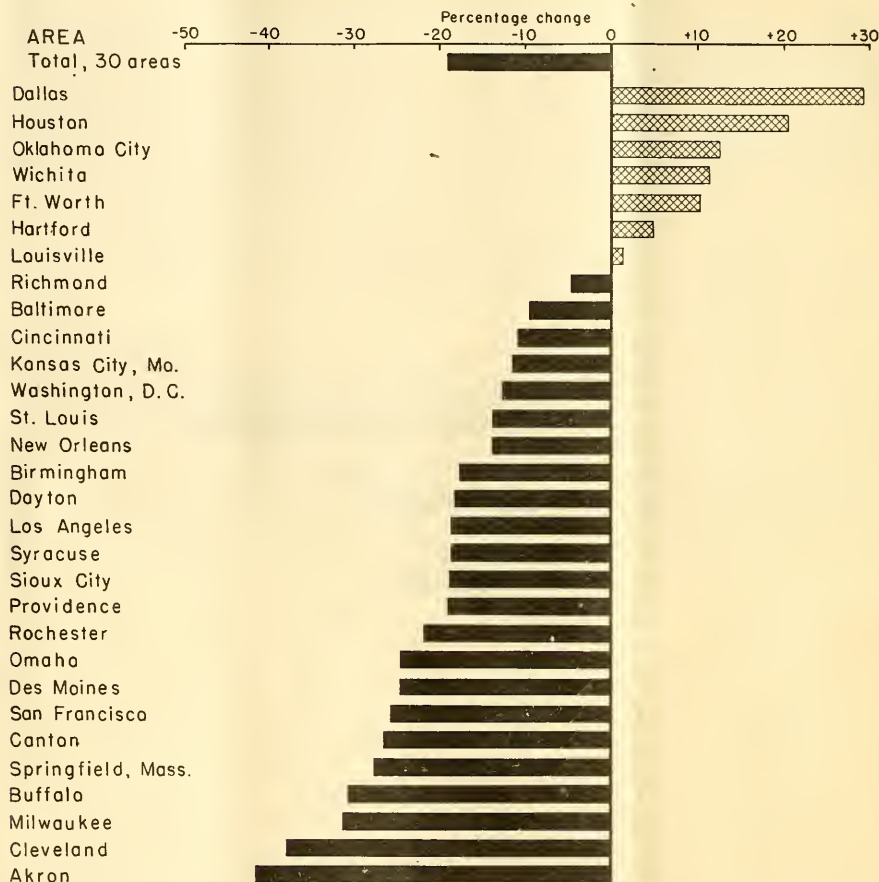
Health services.....	20 percent
Group-work and leisure-time activities .....	18 percent
Child-welfare services.....	9 percent
Planning, financing, and coordinating services .....	8 percent

Twenty-three of the thirty areas spent less in 1942 than in 1940 for health and welfare services, as is shown in figure 4. Four of the

pattern of change. The range from an increase of 29 percent in Dallas to a decrease of 41 percent in Akron points up the differences in local changes and in the effects of the war on the various areas.

The rise in the cost of providing service, affecting the expenditures of all the areas for all types of health and welfare programs, was a most pervasive factor in the war changes; even the sharp decline in relief expenditures was somewhat retarded by increases in family budgets because of the rise in the cost of living.

FIGURE 4.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN TOTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN 30 URBAN AREAS, 1940 AND 1942



Institutions with large fixed costs spent more money in 1942, although the amount of service provided by some remained stable or even declined from the 1940 level.

Improved economic conditions and the induction of men and women into the armed forces were powerful influences in reshaping health and welfare programs. Expenditures for those programs which are designed to meet economic distress and which are provided chiefly by public agencies declined, while ex-

pensitures increased for those programs whose purpose was to provide service for men in the armed forces and their families.

#### Changes in Financing.

*Public-agency expenditures, which were more than three times as great as private-agency expenditures in 1940, were little more than twice those of private agencies in 1942. The decrease in the expenditures of public agencies*



and the increase in those of private agencies are shown by the following data:

Auspices	1940		1942	
	Expenditures (in thousands)	Percent	Expenditures (in thousands)	Percent
All agencies.....	\$550,665	100.0	\$446,313	100.0
Public.....	430,257	78.1	298,729	66.9
Private.....	120,408	21.9	147,584	33.1

The proportion of public funds in the total amounts spent for every major health and welfare service was less in 1942 than in 1940. Federal funds dropped from 36 to 24 percent of total expenditures, as is shown in figure 5. The proportion of local public and State funds in total expenditures changed little, but the amounts spent from these sources as well as those from Federal funds dropped markedly.

*Income from persons receiving service constituted almost twice as great a proportion of the total expenditures in 1942 as in 1940, and was the chief factor in the increased importance of private funds.* All other types of private funds combined—including contributions through community chests and other channels and income from investments and earnings—also increased in relation to total health and welfare expenditures.

#### Changes in Programs.

Behind the over-all changes in most of the major fields of service were offsetting shifts in individual programs. For example, although total family-welfare expenditures decreased, more money was spent for some types of family welfare, notably the home-service program of the American Red Cross, sheltered workshops, and service for the handicapped. The important changes in individual programs are listed here and described in more detail in subsequent sections of the report.

*Child welfare.*—The programs absorbing most child-welfare funds—foster-home care, protective services, and care of dependent children in institutions—were less affected by the war and showed less change in expenditures than did:

*Day-nursery care for children of working mothers,* for which expenditures increased more than one-fifth; or

*Services for delinquent children,* for which expenditures increased markedly in response to growing interest in behavior problems. Expenditures for institutional care for delinquent children rose 14 percent and those for probation and other services for delinquent children increased 10 percent.

*Family welfare and relief.*—Programs whose expenditures changed as employment and family incomes increased were:

*General relief,* for which expenditures declined 57 percent; and

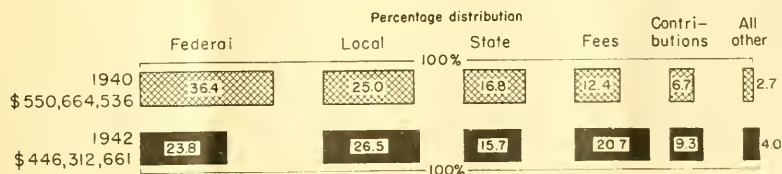
*WPA,* for which expenditures in 1942 were less than one-third of those in 1940; and

*Sheltered employment and vocational-training programs for the handicapped,* for which expenditures increased 51 percent, as sheltered workshops accepted contracts for processing military supplies, expanded their facilities, and so increased their budgets.

*Special types of public assistance.*—Aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and especially, aid to the aged—were less affected by improved economic conditions than were some other family-welfare and relief services, and expenditures for these social-security programs were at a higher level in the first year of the war than in 1940.

Among the family-welfare and relief programs showing the sharpest increases in ex-

FIGURE 5.—SOURCES OF FUNDS USED TO FINANCE TOTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN 30 URBAN AREAS, 1940 AND 1942



penditures were those designed to meet the needs of servicemen and their families and those that could be adapted to war services, such as:

*The home-service program of the American Red Cross*, whose 1942 expenditures were more than three times as great as in 1940, and, in some areas, rose to five and even to eight times the 1940 level; and

*The new USO programs* and the extension of *Travelers Aid* services, which resulted in a 15-percent increase in expenditures for travel services.

**Health services.**—All the 30 areas showed increases in total expenditures for all health services combined. *Health was the only major field of service in which increases occurred in every area.*

The demand for *hospital care* increased with the ability of people to pay for service, with the rising birth rate, and with the increase in population in the urban areas. These factors, combined with higher maintenance, material, and staff costs, were largely responsible for a 23-percent increase in expenditures for hospital care. This increase is particularly significant because hospital expenditures constituted more than four-fifths of the total expenditures for health services.

*Health services other than hospital care*, including such programs as public-health nursing and school hygiene, showed in-

creased expenditures because of rising operating costs, in spite of decreased ability in many instances to supply services because of shortages of doctors and nurses.

**Group-work and leisure-time activities.**—The need for providing recreation and leisure-time facilities to soldiers away from home was the primary force behind the expansion of leisure-time activities and expenditures in the first year of the war. While expenditures for all types of leisure-time programs increased, the 28-percent rise for group work, including the USO, was most important.

**Planning, financing, and coordinating services.**—The only type of central service for which less money was spent in 1942 than in 1940 was the *social-service exchange*, whose work is closely related to the volume of health and welfare services provided to individuals. A 15-percent decrease in expenditures of social-service exchanges was reported.

*Civilian-defense councils*, organized to provide civilian protective services and to coordinate emergency health and welfare services, entered the community-planning field in 1942. The amounts expended in that year by civilian-defense councils were relatively small only because councils of social agencies and other established community organizations made their facilities available for the planning of wartime health and welfare services.

## Child Welfare

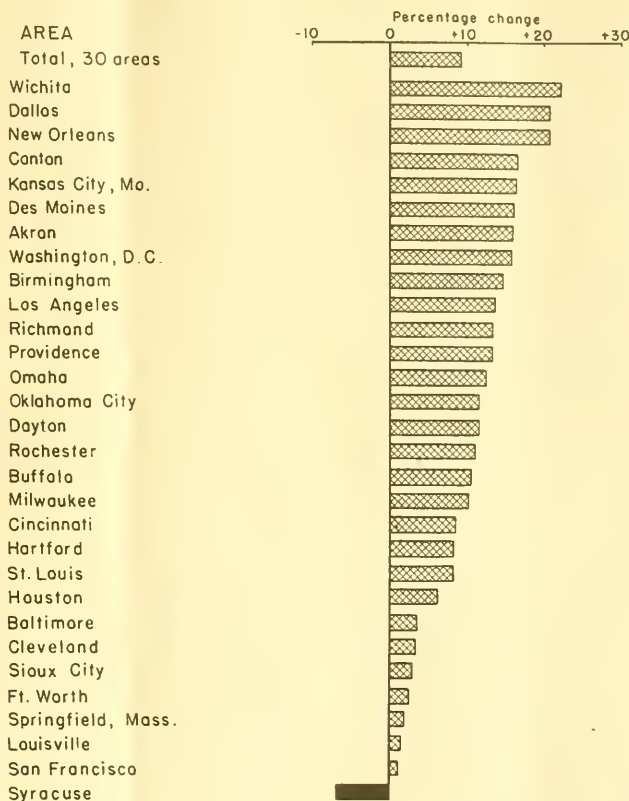
Community welfare services to children in peacetime and in wartime make available to children the resources of the community that aid in their protection, growth, and full development. The provision of financial assistance to parents of children through general relief and aid to dependent children, of child-health services in clinics, hospitals, and schools, and of recreational and leisure-time facilities are reviewed elsewhere in this report. Child-welfare services discussed in this section are protective services to children in their own homes and in foster homes, institutional care, day care, serv-

ices for delinquent children, and maternity-home care.

### Changes in Expenditures for Child Welfare.

For child welfare almost \$26,000,000 was spent in 1942 in 30 urban areas. Increases in child-welfare expenditures were reported by 29 areas, and decreases by only 1 (fig. 6). The individual changes in expenditures of the 30 areas clustered closely around the over-all increase of 9 percent; almost half reported increased expenditures of 5 to 15 percent.

FIGURE 6.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR CHILD WELFARE—30 URBAN AREAS



#### Effects of the War on Child-Welfare Expenditures.

The effects of the war on child-welfare services were chiefly on the side of difficulties in administering the services rather than on changes in the kinds or volume of service supplied. The general rise in the cost of living was accompanied by an increase in expenditures for all types of child-welfare services (table 1). Upward adjustments in salaries of child-welfare workers were made in line with increased living costs and also as a result of the competition for trained workers from the expanded and newly created war-service programs, and to some extent from private industry. Expendi-

tures for institutional care of dependent and neglected children, which in both 1940 and 1942 constituted almost one-third of the total child-welfare expenditures, increased 8 percent, and 21 of the 30 areas shared in this increase. This increase in expenditures did not result from an increase in service. A substantial portion of the cost of institutional programs is for fixed overhead, which does not vary directly with the number of children under care. Increases in expenditures were reported not only for institutional care of children but also for some of the other child-welfare programs in spite of decreases in the number of children given care.

Table 1.—Expenditures for child-welfare services, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Field of service	Total			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas.....	\$23, 842	\$25, 987	+9. 0	\$11, 529	\$12, 844	+11. 4	\$12, 312	\$13, 143	+6. 7
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	8, 311	8, 743	+5. 2	4, 002	4, 466	+11. 6	4, 310	4, 277	-0. 8
Institutions for dependent children.....	7, 406	8, 023	+8. 3	1, 549	1, 724	+11. 3	5, 857	6, 299	+7. 5
Day nurseries.....	774	940	+21. 5	123	86	-30. 1	650	854	+31. 3
Maternity homes.....	762	857	+12. 5	3	3	+10. 0	759	854	+12. 5
Services to children with behavior problems.....	2, 956	3, 261	+10. 3	2, 932	3, 230	+10. 2	23	31	+31. 0
Institutions for delinquent children.....	3, 629	4, 148	+14. 3	2, 921	3, 332	+14. 1	708	815	+15. 1
Other child-welfare services.....	5	15	+218. 2		2		5	13	+178. 6

<sup>1</sup> Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

Maternity-home service likewise was subject to the pressure of rising costs felt by other types of institutions, and an increase of 13 percent in expenditures was reported for this program.

Protective and foster-home care accounted for more than one-third of the total child-welfare expenditures. Combined expenditures of the 30 areas for this service rose 5 percent. The full force of rising costs was modified in some of the areas by restrictions in ability to provide service, especially by difficulties in finding foster homes. Reports from many of the areas indicated that as a result of large-scale in-migration and the accompanying housing shortage, child-welfare agencies had great difficulty in obtaining foster homes. The disruption of "normal" families of the kind required for acceptable placement of children, because housewives were entering gainful employment and husbands were entering the armed forces, also reduced the number of potential foster-family homes.

Not all the increases in expenditures for child welfare were the result of the increased cost of providing service. Heightened community interest in the perennial problem of juvenile delinquency<sup>1</sup> and pressing need for day care for children of working mothers were responsible for increases in expenditures for these services. Institutional care and other services for delinquent children accounted for more than one-fourth of the total child-welfare expenditures. Expenditures for institutional care of delinquent children for the 30 areas increased 14 percent, and increases were reported in 25

areas. Expenditures for services to delinquent children exclusive of institutional care rose 10 percent.

Day care of children of working mothers showed a proportionately larger increase in expenditures than any other major type of child-welfare service. The general tightening of the labor market in 1941 and 1942 was quickly felt in the demand for day care. The large-scale entrance of women into employment created unprecedented demands for the care of children while their mothers were at work. Thousands of women working in service and other low-salaried occupations, who had heavy financial responsibilities, were not able to provide care for their children through domestic help, nor to place them in commercial nursery schools, nor to make other plans for them. Various methods were used in the 30 communities to attempt to meet the need for community facilities in this field. For example, the hours that day nurseries and nursery schools were open were extended to accommodate more children or to care for children of mothers who were working at night. Facilities were expanded to house more children, and new day nurseries were established. Expenditures for day-nursery care more than doubled in 4 critical defense areas, and increased significantly in 21 of the 28 areas reporting this type of service.

The over-all increase in expenditures for day care of children of working mothers is represented only partly in the figures included in this report. These data show an increase of 22 percent, but cover only nurseries established primarily to provide day care. Not included are expenditures for counseling service and foster-day-care programs provided by general family-welfare and child-welfare agencies, nor WPA expenditures for nursery schools. Many

<sup>1</sup> Changes from 1940 to 1942 in the volume of juvenile-delinquency cases disposed of by the courts included in the Children's Bureau juvenile-court series are reported in *Juvenile-Court Statistics, 1940-42*, Social Statistics Supplement to *The Child*, December 1943.



nursery schools changed their emphasis from education to day care and became an important part of the day-care program of many communities. For example, in 16 areas for which 1942 data for WPA nursery schools are available, but not included in this study, expenditures in 1942 amounted to more than \$400,000, as compared with \$273,700 spent in these areas for day nurseries under public and private auspices.<sup>2</sup> Although the increase in expenditures for day nurseries seems substantial, nevertheless at the end of 1942 many communities still faced a growing unmet need for community facilities to care for the children of working mothers.

#### Auspices of Agencies Providing Child-Welfare Services.

Child-welfare as well as other health and welfare expenditures are classified in this report according to auspices on the basis of whether the authority under which the agencies operated was publicly or privately controlled. The main sources of income are frequently the same as the auspices—for example, tax funds are usually spent by a public agency. However, in this report, auspices are classified not by the source of funds but by the nature of the governing body responsible for policies and administration of the agency's program. Agencies under public auspices are those that represent local, State, or Federal government, and agencies under private auspices represent nonprofit associations and other voluntary groups. Public and private agencies spent about the same proportions of total expenditures in 1942 as in 1940. While expenditures for child welfare under both public and private auspices increased, the percentage increase in expenditures of all public agencies was 11 percent as compared with 7 percent for all private agencies (table 1). If WPA funds for nursery schools are included, the growth in importance of public child care appears even more striking. Important in the increase in total expenditures for child welfare under public auspices were the rises in the amounts spent for institutional care of delinquent children (14 percent); other services for delinquent children (10 percent); and protective and foster-home care of dependent children (12 percent).

The treatment of delinquency is primarily a function of public agencies, such as probation

and public-welfare departments; consequently amounts expended by private agencies were relatively small in both 1940 and 1942. However, private agencies reported an increase of 31 percent in expenditures for service to delinquent children. Another notable increase in expenditures of private agencies (31 percent) was that for day nurseries. The only decrease in private-agency expenditures was for protective and foster-home care, in contrast to the increase in expenditures of public agencies in this field.

#### Changes in Financing Child-Welfare Services.

In the child-welfare field, private agencies expend important sums of public money transferred to them for care of children who are public charges. In 1942 only 49 percent of the total child-welfare expenditures were spent by public agencies, although 56 percent of the total expenditures were from public funds. The use of public funds by private agencies was particularly prevalent in financing institutional and foster-home care of dependent children.

The largest single source of child-welfare money in both 1940 and 1942 was local tax funds. However, a shift in emphasis in public financing of child welfare from the use of local to State funds is noticeable from the data presented in table 2. This shift was particularly pronounced in financing institutional care for delinquent children.

More public than private funds were used in both 1940 and 1942. Private funds assumed slightly greater importance in financing child-welfare expenditures in 1942 than they had in 1940, primarily because of the increase in amounts paid as fees by beneficiaries of the services.

Increased reliance on fees was characteristic of the financing of day care and of maternity-home care. Fees were, in fact, the only source of funds which increased from 1940 to 1942, in relation to total expenditures, in all the child-welfare fields.

The pattern of change in sources of funds used for all child-welfare services followed closely changes in financing the protective and foster-care programs, for which one-third of all child-welfare expenditures were made. The increased use of fees and State funds, the decrease in the use of local funds, and the relatively fixed proportion of community-chest funds are all seen in expenditures for protective and foster-home care.

<sup>2</sup> With the liquidation of the WPA at the end of 1942, the WPA nursery program was transferred to the Public Works Administration, to be financed from Lanham Act funds.

Table 2.—Percentage distribution of child-welfare expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total child-welfare service		Protective and foster-home care of dependent children		Institutions for dependent children		Day nurseries		Maternity homes		Services to children with behavior problems		Institutions for delinquent children		Other child-welfare services	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands)	\$23,842	\$25,987	\$8,311	\$8,743	\$7,406	\$8,023	\$774	\$940	\$762	\$857	\$2,956	\$3,261	\$3,029	\$4,148	\$5	\$15
Percentage distribution: <sup>1</sup>																
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:																
Local	46.8	44.2	49.7	46.2	28.9	28.4	14.4	8.7	7.4	5.9	96.2	95.4	51.6	46.2	-----	-----
State	10.8	11.6	9.8	10.1	6.0	5.4	.2	.3	.5	.8	2.9	3.1	33.7	38.1	-----	17.8
Federal	.1	.2	.1	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6	.5	-----	1.8
Private funds:																
Community Chest	20.5	19.6	27.2	26.8	23.3	21.6	48.5	46.0	43.0	41.8	.1	.1	5.1	4.9	89.8	77.0
Other contributions	8.4	8.4	4.5	3.7	16.7	17.5	14.0	16.4	23.2	23.8	.7	.8	2.2	2.1	-----	-----
Income from investments	5.5	5.2	1.6	1.8	13.4	12.8	8.0	7.9	11.7	8.0	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	.6	10.2	3.4
Receipts from persons receiving service	5.8	8.0	6.2	9.7	8.8	10.6	12.6	19.4	12.4	17.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6	.9	1.1	-----	-----
All other	2.1	2.8	.7	1.5	2.9	3.7	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	5.6	6.5	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

A relatively small change from 1940 to 1942 in the percentage distribution of a given source of funds, as shown in table 2, may represent an appreciable change in the amount of money spent. For example, the increase in fees as a source of funds from 6 to 8 percent of total expenditures represents an actual increase of

\$694,109, or 50 percent more than 1940 expenditures from this source. Likewise, the increase in the proportion of State funds in the total—from 11 to 12 percent—meant an increase from 1940 to 1942 of \$442,966, or 17 percent in expenditures of State money.

## Family Welfare and Relief

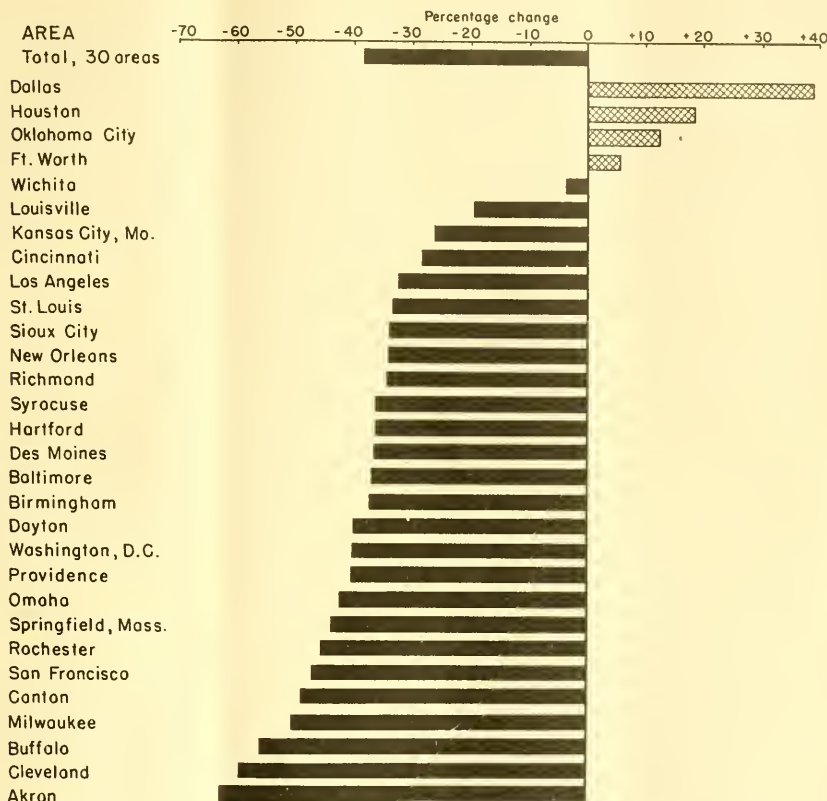
Expenditures for family welfare and relief discussed in this section include not only money used for assistance to persons in need because of unemployment and other economic difficulties but also funds used for providing services to families and individuals. Travelers frequently become stranded and need assistance in returning to their homes, or need information on community facilities to assist them in becoming established in a community new to them; handicapped persons—the blind, deaf, and crippled—require vocational training to enable them to work in the open labor market; many aged persons, especially the very infirm, cannot be cared for in their own or relatives'

homes and must be taken care of in institutions; free legal advice is required by some persons who cannot afford the services of an attorney.

### Changes in Expenditures for Family Welfare and Relief.

The pattern of change in family-welfare and relief expenditures in the 30 urban areas was a fairly consistent and sizeable decrease. Decreases were reported by 26 of the 30 areas, and in all but 1, the drop was 20 percent or more (fig. 7). Expenditures for the 30 areas combined dropped from \$360,000,000 in 1940 to \$221,000,000 in 1942, a decrease of 39 percent.

FIGURE 7.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY WELFARE AND RELIEF—30 URBAN AREAS



#### Effects of the War on Public Financial Assistance.

The return of thousands of people to work and the general increase in income resulted in large reductions in expenditures for family welfare and relief, while all other types of health and welfare expenditures increased in the first year of the war.

Aggregate expenditures in the 30 areas for State and local public general-relief programs fell two-thirds from the 1940 level. Relief programs were drastically curtailed as recipients found jobs or were expected to find jobs. Relief recipients included in industrially disadvan-

tagged groups, such as unskilled workers, Negroes, and elderly persons, who are usually over-represented on relief rolls in relation to their numbers in the population, found employment and were no longer eligible for relief. The proportion of persons remaining on the rolls because of illness and physical handicaps increased. As the need for workers became urgent, industrial standards of employment were lowered, and relief agencies sometimes found that persons classified as "unemployable" had become employed.

The precipitous drop in the general-relief program and the virtual liquidation of all the Federal emergency relief and work programs,

which were established during the depression years of 1932-35, characterized the change from 1940 to 1942 in health and welfare expenditures. In 1942 Congress terminated the Civilian Conservation Corps, the President issued an executive order at the request of the agency liquidating the WPA, the Farm Security Administration tapered off its subsistence program, and the Department of Agriculture announced the suspension of the food-stamp plan.<sup>3</sup>

Federal-aid programs other than the special types of public assistance showed lower expenditures in 1942 than in 1940. Expenditures of WPA programs in the 30 areas, which in 1940 constituted 44 percent of the total family-welfare expenditures (and 29 percent of the expenditures for all health and welfare services) dropped 64 percent. Expenditures of the CCC program in the entire Nation in 1942 were only one-sixth of the \$216,000,000 spent in 1940. Nation-wide expenditures for the NYA out-of-school and student-aid programs in 1942 were more than \$43,000,000—less than half the amount spent in 1940. The NYA out-of-school program, which in 1940 was a program for the financial assistance of youth, was converted in 1942 to a program for training youth for war industry. The amounts spent for the CCC and the NYA programs in the 30 areas are not shown in this study because these data were not available for 1940 and 1942 by area.

The distribution of surplus foods, which sustained the relief program in many areas, also was affected by the general improvement in economic conditions. The money value of food distributed directly and through food stamps in 1942 was about half that in 1940, not only because needs for relief were less in 1942 but also because of changes in the general food situation resulting from increased consumer demands, as well as from the increased needs for men in the armed forces and for lend-lease shipments. In the 30 areas the estimated value of foods distributed in 1942 amounted to about \$14 million (appendix table II).

Expenditures for the special-assistance programs provided under the Social Security Act increased from 1940 to 1942 for reasons less directly related to the war than those affecting other financial-assistance programs. The coverage of special-assistance programs was extended, and eligibility requirements were liberalized in some States. Increases in expenditures for aid to the aged were reported in 28 of the 30 areas,

and for aid to the blind in 20 of the 26 areas in which the program was in operation in 1940. An over-all increase of 7 percent in expenditures for aid to the blind was influenced largely by the establishment of a new program in Texas in 1941. The increases in expenditures for aid to the aged were in some areas the result of increases in grants to individuals in recognition of the rise in the cost of living. Expenditures for aid to dependent children increased only slightly (3 percent) because women and older children formerly dependent were able in 1942 to find employment; and relatives were better able to help. Fifteen areas reported increased expenditures, thirteen reported decreases, and two had new programs in 1942.

#### Effects of the War on Services to Adults and Families.

Despite improved economic and employment conditions and diminishing needs for relief, the participation of the Nation in the war increased demands for service from some family-welfare agencies, with the result that the agencies placed even more emphasis on service activities, as opposed to relief programs, than they had in 1940. The change in expenditures for general family-welfare service under private auspices between 1940 and 1942 was an increase of 7 percent. Increased expenditures were reported in 19 of the 30 areas.

The outstanding increase in expenditures in this field of service was for the American Red Cross. The home-service program of the Red Cross assisted the families of servicemen with communications and with inquiries in regard to the welfare of men in the armed forces, and assisted military and naval authorities in making investigations on questions of discharge, furlough, and clemency. Expenditures of the home-service program of the Red Cross more than trebled in all the areas combined, and increased in all but 1 of the 29 areas reporting this service. The 1942 Red Cross expenditure in 26 of the 28 areas was from two to eight times as great as the 1940 expenditure.

Private family-welfare agencies were also called upon by selective-service boards to assist them in settling questions of dependency and to help rejected selectees to secure medical treatment and other needed services. Although expenditures of the Red Cross and some other family-welfare agencies increased, the expenditures for general relief and family welfare of all private agencies, exclusive of the Red Cross, were 6 percent less in 1942 than in 1940. Decreases in expenditures for this service were

<sup>3</sup> The direct distribution of commodities was practically stopped by the Department of Agriculture in 1943. Thus the 1943 Congressional order to terminate the NYA liquidated the last of the emergency Federal work and relief programs.



reported by 23 of the 30 areas, and increases by only 7.

The data presented in table 3 do not include expenditures in the 30 areas of two national agencies organized for relief to servicemen—Army Emergency Relief and the Navy Relief Society. Together, these agencies paid out in the Nation more than  $2\frac{1}{4}$  million dollars in 1942 for loans and assistance to servicemen and their families.

Assistance was provided under the Social Security Board civilian war-assistance program to enemy aliens and other persons removed from West Coast areas that were designated as prohibited by the Department of Justice or that were restricted by Army orders. State public-assistance agencies, acting as agents of the Board, provided assistance and services to enemy aliens and other persons in need because of restrictive action of the Federal Government. Total assistance payments under these two programs during 1942 amounted to about \$100,000, but data are not available by urban area. Temporary assistance for persons evacuated voluntarily from Alaska, Hawaii and other Pacific islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, for Americans repatriated from Europe, and for volunteer civilian-defense workers injured in the course of their

official duty was also provided in 1942 by State public-assistance agencies acting as agents of the Board. In three of the reporting areas included in the study—Los Angeles, New Orleans, and San Francisco—assistance payments amounted to about \$6,000 during 1942. Expenditures were made by the War Relocation Authority in 1942 for direct services to the Japanese in Los Angeles and San Francisco, as well as in other west coast communities, but the amounts spent in these two areas were negligible.

The large volume of travel by servicemen in 1942—on leave and on the move from one military post to another—and the movement of their families, as well as the influx of war workers to urban areas, increased the need for various kinds of family-welfare service. Under the sponsorship of the United Service Organizations and their constituent agencies and other local organizations, facilities for overnight care of servicemen were established in many communities. Facilities that formerly had been used for the transient jobless were converted to provide temporary housing for job seekers. Lounges for servicemen were established in bus and railway terminals. Travelers Aid societies and other agencies aiding persons in transit experienced heavy de-

Table 3.—Expenditures for family welfare and relief, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942<sup>1</sup>

(In thousands)

Field of service	Total			Public auspices <sup>2</sup>			Private auspices		
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas	\$360, 155	\$221, 460	-38.5	\$341, 881	\$199, 659	-41.6	\$18, 274	\$21, 801	+19.3
Work Projects Administration	158, 922	57, 165	-64.0	158, 922	57, 165	-64.0			
Farm Security Administration	71	18	-74.7	71	18	-74.7			
General relief and family welfare	92, 516	39, 604	-57.2	85, 833	32, 455	-62.2	6, 683	7, 150	+7.0
American Red Cross	399	1, 271	+218.5				399	1, 271	+218.5
All other	92, 117	38, 334	-58.4	85, 833	32, 455	-62.2	6, 284	5, 879	-6.4
Aid to dependent children	16, 340	16, 849	+3.1	16, 340	16, 849	+3.1			
Aid to the aged	69, 407	81, 403	+17.3	69, 407	81, 403	+17.3			
Aid to the blind	3, 681	3, 935	+6.9	3, 681	3, 935	+6.9			
Service and relief to transients and travelers	478	550	+16.1	178	87	-50.9	299	462	+54.4
Special service to travelers		126						126	
All other	478	423	-11.3	178	87	-50.9	299	336	+12.2
Overnight care and shelters for transients	2, 085	1, 834	-12.0	930	545	-41.4	1, 154	1, 288	+11.6
Special overnight care		211						211	
All other	2, 085	1, 622	-22.2	930	545	-41.4	1, 154	1, 077	-6.7
Legal aid	213	224	+5.3	57	59	+3.9	156	165	+5.7
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	9, 155	10, 025	+9.5	4, 564	4, 946	+8.4	4, 591	5, 079	+10.6
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	4, 768	7, 185	+50.7	417	687	+64.9	4, 351	6, 495	+49.3
Other service to the handicapped	152	243	+59.3	17	17	+2.6	136	225	+66.3
Domestic-relations and probation service	1, 056	1, 104	+4.5	1, 021	1, 069	+4.7	35	35	-1.6
Other relief and service to adults	1, 312	1, 321	+0.7	443	423	-4.7	869	899	+3.4

<sup>1</sup> Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

mands for travel service—from both civilians and men in uniform.

The separation of expenditures for travel services and overnight care into those for the established service programs and those for the new war-emergency programs was only partly achieved in reports from the areas. Nevertheless, the data obtained indicate that the development of special programs for men in the armed forces was one of the most important factors in the 54-percent increase in expenditures of private agencies for service to travelers. Excluding expenditures of new war agencies, such as the USO, expenditures of private agencies increased only 12 percent. Likewise, expenditures for overnight care of servicemen were largely responsible for an increase in expenditures of private agencies for shelters and overnight care. Excluding the special war programs, the expenditures of private agencies decreased 7 percent.

Not all the increases in expenditures for family-welfare service resulted from the needs of servicemen. The insistent demand for labor in war industries increased the need for training programs for handicapped workers. Government contracts awarded to sheltered workshops for the processing of military supplies enabled numbers of blind and deaf persons who heretofore could not compete in the labor market to be trained and employed, and were an important factor in the 51-percent increase in expenditures of training programs for the handicapped. Furthermore, wartime publicity on the importance of salvage materials provided increased income and employment opportunities for handicapped workers in salvage industries. Increased expenditures were reported for sheltered employment in all the areas, and for personal-adjustment service for the handicapped in all but one of the 13 areas in which such programs were in operation in 1940 and 1942. The universal increase in the employment of handicapped persons in industry and in sheltered workshops, due to the manpower shortage in wartime, provided a demonstration of their employability that has significance for discussion of full employment in the post-war period.

### Changes in Financing

#### Family Welfare and Relief.

In contrast to the financing of child-welfare services, in which important amounts of public funds are spent by private agencies, public funds were spent almost entirely by public agencies, and private funds by private agencies, in the family-welfare field.

In 1942, as in 1940, the great preponderance of all family-welfare and relief expenditures came from public treasuries, although the amount and proportion of public funds declined markedly in the 2-year period. As the WPA and other federally administered programs were curtailed, the importance of Federal funds diminished; nevertheless, in 1942 they constituted almost half the total outlay for all family welfare and relief.

Because of the large drop in Federal expenditures in 1942, local and State funds assumed somewhat more importance in the financing of family welfare and relief (table 4). However, the increase in the proportion of local and, especially, of State funds in total family-welfare and relief expenditures was small, and the amounts of money expended from these sources actually declined, as is shown by the following data:

Public funds	Expenditures (in thousands)		Percent change
	1940	1942	
Total.....	\$341, 476	\$199, 014	-42
Local funds.....	68, 801	46, 702	-32
State funds.....	72, 930	47, 425	-35
Federal funds.....	199, 745	104, 887	-48

With the exception of WPA, the largest of the family-welfare and relief programs in 1940 was the public general-relief program. A decided drop in expenditures of State tax money—from 45 to 27 percent of the total spent for general relief—was caused chiefly by the closing of the California State relief program for employables; more than two-thirds of the \$31,000,000 decrease in the 30 areas was in the two California cities included in the study—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Whereas in 1940, State and local funds were used almost equally in the financing of general-relief programs in the 30 areas, in 1942 local funds were twice as important as State funds.

As the use of public funds for financing relief and family-welfare service declined, private funds became more important. The proportion of private funds from all sources in total family-welfare and relief expenditures increased in 1942.

The increased use of contributions, other than those made through community chests, was an outstanding change in financing general family-welfare programs, reflecting in part the increase in funds raised by the Red Cross. Programs of service to transients and travelers also

Table 4.—Percentage distribution of family-welfare and relief expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total family welfare and relief		General relief and family welfare		Aid to dependent children		Aid to the aged		Aid to the blind	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands).....	\$360,155	\$221,460	\$92,516	\$39,604	\$16,340	\$16,849	\$39,407	\$81,403	\$3,681	\$3,935
Percentage distribution: <sup>1</sup>										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local.....	19.1	21.1	47.3	54.0	29.5	24.6	18.1	16.5	28.7	26.0
State.....	20.2	21.4	45.2	27.2	32.7	37.8	34.1	34.7	34.6	34.4
Federal.....	55.6	47.4		(?)	36.8	36.9	47.7	48.6	36.7	39.6
Private funds:										
Community Chest.....	1.8	2.7	5.0	10.5	(?)	(?)		(?)		
Other contributions.....	1.1	2.2	1.7	5.9	(?)	(?)				(?)
Income from investments.....	.5	.9	.4	1.0						
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	.6	1.3	.3	1.2	1.0	.7	.1	.2	(?)	(?)
All other.....	1.2	3.0	.1	.2						
			Service and relief to transients and travelers	Overnight care and shelters for transients	Legal aid		Institutions for aged, dependent adults		Sheltered employment for the handicapped	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands).....	\$478	\$550	\$2,085	\$1,834	\$213	\$224	\$9,155	\$10,025	\$4,768	\$7,185
Percentage distribution: <sup>1</sup>										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local.....	20.5	9.7	33.9	21.8			47.8	47.8	.6	.6
State.....	16.1	8.7	16.4	12.3	34.5	33.8	1.5	.7	4.0	4.0
Federal.....	.3	.3		.2		.1		.2	5.1	4.6
Private funds:										
Community Chest.....	53.2	57.0	11.1	11.7	59.7	61.6	5.5	5.4	7.3	3.8
Other contributions.....	3.1	20.9	13.3	16.6	3.3	2.0	15.4	15.7	2.5	1.1
Income from investments.....	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.3	.1	.1	15.1	14.3	.7	.4
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	4.5	3.8	11.9	29.7	2.4	2.4	12.6	14.1	1.5	.3
All other.....	.1	.9	11.5	6.4	(?)	(?)	2.1	1.8	78.3	85.8
			Other services to the handicapped	Domestic-relations and probation service	Other relief and service to adults		Work Projects Administration		Farm Security Administration	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands).....	\$152	\$243	\$1,056	\$1,104	\$1,312	\$1,321	\$158,922	\$57,165	\$71	\$18
Percentage distribution: <sup>1</sup>										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local.....	6.0	3.7	88.5	89.6	31.3	28.4				
State.....	6.1	4.1	2.3	3.1	(?)	.1				
Federal.....			2.3	2.2	.1	.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private funds:										
Community Chest.....	34.5	38.5	2.4	1.7	28.0	26.4				
Other contributions.....	27.9	27.5	(?)	.1	28.5	35.4				
Income from investments.....	12.0	12.0		(?)	2.2	1.3				
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	2.7	2.5	4.5	3.3	3.7	5.4				
All other.....	10.8	11.7			6.2	2.7				

<sup>1</sup> Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

relied much more heavily on income from contributions in 1942 than in 1940, because of funds made available to the United Service Organizations for new services to men in the armed forces.

Fees, such as those charged for institutional care, and repayments of relief or loans by clients, although small in relation to total pri-

rate funds, became more important in expenditures for family welfare and relief in 1942. In fact, in the financing of programs of overnight care and shelters for transients and homeless, fees became in 1942 the largest single source of funds, accounting for more than one-fourth of the total. This change clearly points up the change in the nature of overnight-care pro-



grams—from provision of shelter to the transient jobless and the local homeless in 1940 to the provision in 1942 of accommodations for servicemen and workers coming into communities for war jobs, many of whom paid for their use of community facilities.

The rise in funds derived from earnings, which bulk large in the category of "all other" income, is reflected clearly through the expenditures for programs of sheltered employment for the handicapped. Nearly nine-tenths of the total expenditures for sheltered employment programs was derived from "all other" income,

chiefly earnings; and this was the only field in which this source of funds was appreciable.

The financing of some family-welfare and relief programs, such as the special types of assistance—aid to dependent children, aid to the aged, and aid to the blind—changed little from 1940 to 1942. The method of financing these programs was stabilized by the underlying Federal legislation specifying the proportions of the Federal grant to the States. The long-range, nonemergency aspect of these programs also tended to stabilize the relationship of State to local funds.

## Health Services

To promote good health as well as to treat illness, the programs of many health agencies are directed to all the people living in a community. Private nonprofit hospitals, although supported largely by fees from patients, are community facilities in that they usually provide some free and part-pay care for persons with limited incomes. Tax-supported hospitals, sometimes called "charity" hospitals, provide a more extensive program of free care, but they may also accept patients who pay for care.

In addition to the community services furnished by hospitals, varied programs for the prevention and treatment of illness are provided in local communities by health agencies. Specialized clinics furnish diagnosis and treatment of some communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis and venereal disease, and treatment of other conditions not usually provided by hospital out-patient departments. Other clinics provide a more generalized medical service. Nursing service and medical care in the homes of patients are offered by public-health departments, nursing agencies, and other organizations. All health agencies are interested in the prevention of illness; some are organized around this function. To illustrate, health units of public-school systems and local public-health departments conduct school hygiene programs, in which school children are encouraged to secure early treatment of illness; mental-hygiene clinics assist children and adults with emotional and psychological problems in order to promote good health and to prevent mental breakdown; well-baby clinics and child-health conferences give immuniza-

tions and provide health supervision to infants and preschool children as preventive measures.

Expenditures for community health services—preventive and curative—are presented in this section of the report.

### Changes in Expenditures for Health Services.

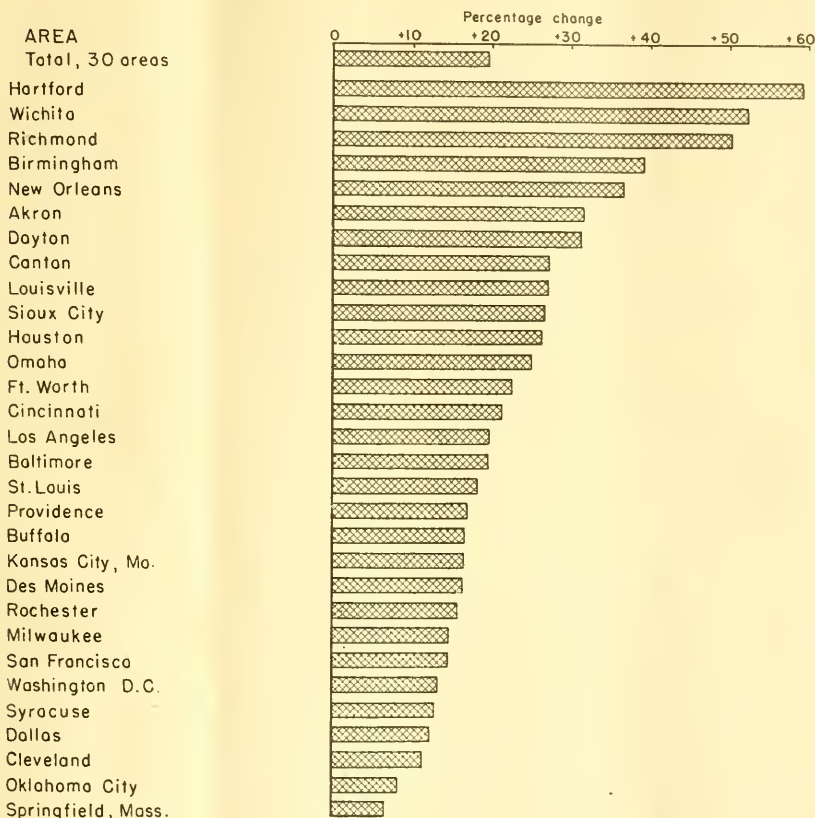
In 1942 expenditures for all health services in the 30 areas combined amounted to almost \$170 million. Only family-welfare and relief expenditures accounted for a larger portion of the total outlay for all health and welfare services.

Expenditures for health services were higher in 1942 than in 1940 in every area (fig. 8). This was the only type of health and welfare service in which every area reported an increase in expenditures. Increases of 20 percent or more were reported by 14 of the 30 areas; and increases of less than 10 percent in only 2 of the areas. The over-all change was an increase of 20 percent, the largest percentage increase reported among the major fields of health and welfare expenditures from 1940 to 1942.

### Effects of the War on Expenditures for Health Services.

Forces set in motion by the war resulted in important changes in expenditures for health services. Growth in the population of the areas increased the number of persons potentially in need of health services, and the general improvement in economic conditions meant an increase in the ability of persons to pay for services. Moreover rising costs forced an in-

FIGURE 8.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH SERVICES—30 URBAN AREAS



crease in the cost of providing all kinds of health services. These factors more than offset the restrictions in service occasioned by the loss of doctors and nurses to the armed forces.

#### Hospital Care.

Increased ability of patients to pay for service affected significantly the volume of hospitalization and, hence, the expenditures of hospitals. In 1942 hospital expenditures comprised 84 percent of the total expenditures for health services. Including fees from patients, total hospital expenditures advanced 23 percent between 1940 and 1942. Expenditures ex-

cluding fees increased only 8 percent (table 5). In 1942 many people were able to pay for hospitalization either through direct payment or through hospital-insurance plans. More than 10 million persons in the Nation were participating in some type of hospital prepayment insurance plan at the end of 1942, compared with about 6 million at the end of 1940. Because of hospital insurance and increased earnings, many people could afford to obtain medical treatment promptly, whereas, in prior years, their hospitalization had to be postponed or was not received at all.

Table 5.—Total expenditures, and expenditures exclusive of fees from patients, for hospitals in 30 urban areas, by type of hospital, 1940 and 1942<sup>1</sup>

Type of hospital	[In thousands]					
	Total expenditures			Expenditures exclusive of fees from patients		
	1940	1942	Per- cent change	1940	1942	Per- cent change
Total.....	\$115,728	\$142,030	+22.7	\$59,357	\$63,844	+7.6
General and special.....	85,379	107,428	+25.8	31,314	32,209	+2.9
Chronic and tuberculous...	9,001	11,061	+22.9	8,323	10,212	+22.7
Nervous and mental.....	21,349	23,541	+10.3	19,720	21,422	+8.6

<sup>1</sup> Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sums of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

The increase in population in urban communities and increased ability to pay, rather than increased morbidity, resulted in more applications for care than hospitals had experienced in many years. Some hospitals, which previously had been only partly occupied, were filled to capacity and beyond, so that private rooms had to be converted to semiprivate; wards sometimes were used to accommodate private patients, and new wings were added to existing facilities. The rise in the number of births resulted in increased admissions for maternity care in hospitals, both in tax-supported hospitals and in those supported largely by fees.

Expenditures of general and special hospitals rose 26 percent between 1940 and 1942 in all the areas combined, and increases were reported by every area. In 24 of the areas the increase was 20 percent or more, and in only 2 areas was it less than 15 percent. Increased expenditures for chronic and tuberculosis hospital in-patient service were reported in 29 of the 30 areas, and, in 15, the increase was 20 percent or more. Expenditures of hospitals for the mentally ill also were greater in 1942 than in 1940 in 26 of the 30 areas, and the aggregate change was an increase of 10 percent.

The increase in fees was important in the changes in expenditures for all types of hospitals, but its effect was most pronounced in expenditures of those giving general and special care. In this group there are many private hospitals in which fees from patients are an important source of revenue. Although expenditures of general and special hospitals rose 26 percent, the increase is only 3 percent, if expenditures derived from fees are excluded.

## Health Services Other Than Hospital Care.

The rising costs of medical and nursing supplies, salary adjustments necessary to meet the rise in the cost of living, and increases in the general maintenance costs of health agencies were largely responsible for all the increases reported from 1940 to 1942 in expenditures for health services other than hospital care (table 6). The over-all change in the 30 areas for these health services was an increase of 7 percent.

Expenditures in 1942 for clinic service including health conferences for children and adults provided by out-patient departments of hospitals, public-health departments, or separately organized health agencies accounted for one-third of the total expenditures for health service other than hospital care. Decreases in expenditures for this service were reported in 17 areas, and increases in 13. The over-all change was a decrease of less than 1 percent. Because of increased costs, the decline in expenditures was less than the decrease in the volume of clinic service. However, many areas reported that the amount of service in certain types of clinics, especially those for venereal diseases and tuberculosis, increased. The rejection of large numbers of men by selective-service boards because of venereal diseases and tuberculosis gave new emphasis to the programs of local, State, and Federal agencies working in the field of social hygiene and public health.

Expenditures for public-health-nursing programs increased 8 percent between 1940 and 1942; increased expenditures were reported in 23 of the areas and decreases in only 7. Increased expenditures were reported by 22 of the 29 areas providing services for promoting good health among school children through school hygiene nursing programs. The pressure of rising living costs forced upward the cost of providing nursing services as well as of medical service in the schools. Expenditures for medical service in schools increased 5 percent between 1940 and 1942.

Increased costs were also a factor in the slight increase in expenditures for mental-hygiene clinics. Nine areas out of twenty-three in which such a program was in operation in 1940 reported increases, and decreases were reported in fourteen. The increase in expenditures for mental-hygiene programs was attributed in part by some areas to the increasing acceptance and utilization of these services by the community. Where expenditures declined,



Table 6.—Expenditures for health services other than hospital care, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942<sup>1</sup>

(In thousands)

Field of service	Total			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas.....	\$25,965	\$27,731	+6.8	\$17,702	\$19,097	+7.9	\$8,263	\$8,634	+4.5
Clinic service.....	9,295	9,216	-0.8	4,819	5,027	+4.3	4,476	4,188	-6.4
Mental-hygiene service.....	600	603	+0.4	98	102	+3.3	502	501	-0.1
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	1,589	959	-39.7	1,544	921	-40.3	46	37	-18.5
Medical-social service.....	(2)	1,139	(2)	(2)	661	(2)	(2)	478	(2)
Public-health-nursing service.....	3,831	4,144	+8.2	1,814	2,126	+17.2	2,017	2,018	(2)
School hygiene medical service.....	1,362	1,453	+5.2	1,325	1,397	+5.5	37	36	-3.3
School hygiene nursing service.....	1,948	2,062	+5.8	1,940	2,048	+5.6	8	14	+65.3
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	82	166	+102.4	45	45	0	82	121	+47.9
Other health services.....	7,258	8,010	+10.4	6,162	6,770	+9.9	1,096	1,241	+13.2

<sup>1</sup> Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

<sup>2</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940 but were included in the various hospital and clinic-service fields.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

the chief reason given was that shortage of staff had reduced the ability of the agencies to supply mental-hygiene programs.

All health agencies, in fact, had increasing difficulty in supplying services in 1942. Large numbers of doctors who had volunteered their services to free clinics and other health agencies entered the armed forces, and replacements were difficult if not impossible to obtain. Often it became necessary for health agencies to modify their programs. Reports from some areas indicated that the shortage of personnel contributed to closing some clinics or to reducing the hours that they were open. Expenditures by agencies for medical service in the homes of patients and in doctors' offices, which is most costly in terms of physicians' time, dropped between 1940 and 1942 in 24 of the 29 areas in which such service was available, and increased in only 5. The aggregate change was a decrease of 40 percent.

#### Changes in Financing Health Services.

Payments from recipients of service were a more important source of funds in financing the health programs in the 30 areas than in financing any of the other major fields of service. Fees from patients received by health agencies under public auspices, as well as those under private auspices, have been classified in this report as funds from private sources. Excluding fees from patients, 83 percent of health expenditures in 1942 were from public funds, while only 79 percent were made by agencies under public auspices. This means that, in 1942, private agencies expended significant

sums of public funds for health services, and this was also true in 1940.

Private funds were more important in financing all health services in 1942 than in 1940, chiefly because of the rise in the importance of fees as a source of funds, as indicated by the increase in private funds from 52 to 57 percent of total expenditures when fees are included, as compared to 17 percent for both years when fees are excluded.

The proportion of expenditures from local treasuries, the largest single source of public funds for all health services combined, dropped from 36 percent in 1940 to 31 percent in 1942. State and Federal funds were used in about the same proportion in the 2 years (table 7).

Expenditures of special hospitals (for example, hospitals for children and for maternity, and orthopedic care) and of general hospitals constituted more than 60 percent of total health expenditures, and the change in financing these programs largely determined the pattern of change in the financing of all health services combined. The financing of general and special hospitals in 1942 was characterized by a decreased use of local tax funds and an increased reliance upon fees from patients.

Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients and for nervous and mental patients also relied less upon local tax funds in 1942 than in 1940; and fees were quite unimportant in financing these programs, in contrast to their extensive use in financing general and special hospitals. State funds, however, were the largest source of income in both 1940 and 1942 for hospitals for nervous and mental patients, and the second largest source for hospitals for

Table 7.—Percentage distribution of health expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total health services		General and special hospitals		Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients		Hospitals for nervous and mental patients		Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus		Clinic service	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands).....	\$141,693	\$169,761	\$85,379	\$107,428	\$9,001	\$11,061	\$21,349	\$23,541	\$82	\$166	\$9,295	\$9,216
Percentage distribution: <sup>1</sup>												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:												
Local.....	35.7	30.8	25.0	19.9	70.0	66.5	33.8	31.2	-----	21.0	43.4	40.5
State.....	12.0	11.6	2.7	2.7	13.0	16.6	57.7	58.5	-----	-----	3.4	6.9
Federal.....	.9	.9	.3	.2	(?)	.5	-----	-----	-----	70.9	3.1	5.4
Private funds:												
Community Chest.....	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.5	.1	(?)	98.3	22.9	14.7	13.9
Other contributions.....	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	3.3	3.3	(?)	.1	-----	(?)	5.6	6.0
Income from investments.....	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.1	.6	.7	-----	-----	7.7	6.8
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	41.6	47.7	63.3	70.0	7.5	7.7	7.6	9.0	-----	38.2	16.0	18.7
All other.....	.9	.8	.9	.6	.5	.8	.2	.5	1.7	7.0	4.1	2.8
			Mental-hygiene clinics	Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices	Medical-social service <sup>1</sup>	Public-health-nursing service	School hygiene medical service	School hygiene nursing service	Other health services			
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands).....	\$600	\$603	\$1,589	\$959	(?)	\$1,139	\$3,831	\$4,144	\$1,362	\$1,433	\$1,948	\$2,062
Percentage distribution: <sup>1</sup>												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:												
Local.....	23.8	22.7	73.3	82.3	(?)	49.1	46.4	46.7	93.6	94.9	97.1	96.7
State.....	5.1	2.0	22.8	11.8	(?)	5.3	1.7	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.2
Federal.....	(?)	(?)	.4	.5	(?)	6.4	2.8	4.8	.2	.3	.6	.9
Private funds:												
Community Chest.....	52.3	55.9	.3	.6	(?)	15.8	31.0	28.8	1.2	.9	.2	.2
Other contributions.....	9.2	11.6	1.8	2.6	(?)	6.5	2.2	2.3	.3	.3	(?)	(?)
Income from investments.....	8.9	4.5	.7	.2	(?)	10.7	2.1	2.4	-----	-----	(?)	.6
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	.7	1.3	.4	.9	(?)	2.3	13.0	12.6	1.7	1.4	.1	.6
All other.....	(?)	2.0	.3	1.1	(?)	3.9	.8	.7	-----	(?)	(?)	1.3

<sup>1</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.<sup>2</sup> Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

chronic and tuberculous patients. Expenditures from State funds for both these programs increased from 1940 to 1942, in relation to total expenditures for this type of hospital care.

A drop in proportion of local tax funds and a rise in fees dominated the pattern of change shown in expenditures for clinic service, which is the health service accounting for the largest part of health expenditures other than those for hospital care. Similarly, the financing of mental-hygiene clinics relied less upon local tax

funds and more upon fees in 1942 than in 1940. Community-chest funds, the chief source of support of mental-hygiene clinics, also increased in relation to total expenditures.

Most of the other types of health services shown in table 7 were financed largely by local tax funds, and little change occurred from 1940 to 1942 in the proportions of these and other funds in the total amounts spent for the services.



## Group-Work and Leisure-Time Activities

Through participation in leisure-time activities, individuals, particularly young people, are given an opportunity for creative expression and the acquisition of skills and attitudes designed to promote full character and personality development. Diversity is emphasized in the leisure-time programs of most cities, and activities available for people in the community vary from participation in the programs of small, closely organized clubs in settlement houses and community centers to mass play activities sponsored by public recreation departments. In addition to group activities, many leisure-time agencies provide counseling service and facilities for individual recreation, such as libraries, swimming pools, golf courses, and game rooms.

In this report expenditures for leisure-time activities have been grouped largely according to the following types of agencies administering the programs: Private group-work agencies, such as YMCA's, YWCA's, community centers, and settlement houses; services of nationally organized programs for youths, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls; activities of public recreation departments; summer camps organized primarily for recreation purposes; and special programs for servicemen and war workers, including those established by the United Service Organizations and its constituent agencies.

### Changes in Expenditures for Group-Work and Leisure-Time Activities.

An increase in expenditures for leisure-time services between 1940 and 1942 was reported in all but 1 of the 30 areas (fig. 9). In three-fourths of the areas the increase was more than

10 percent, and in 16 areas it was 20 percent or more. In general, the percentage increases for leisure-time expenditures were larger than those for child welfare but not so large as those for health services. The over-all change was an increase of 18 percent.

### Effects of the War on Group-Work and Leisure-Time Expenditures.

Before the actual participation of the Nation in the war, leisure-time agencies were made aware of the needs of men in uniform for recreational opportunities. In response to these new needs, the United Service Organizations, comprising six national agencies, was organized early in 1941 to provide, among other services, recreation programs for service men and women, not only at Army camps and Navy bases but also in urban areas near military establishments. With the country's entry into the war, the rapid expansion of the armed forces, and the speeding up of war production, leisure-time agencies were taxed to provide recreational opportunities for thousands of soldiers, sailors, and war workers who flocked to urban communities. The United Service Organizations integrated their services with those of regular leisure-time agencies in many communities; in others the USO established new programs and facilities for men and women in the service.

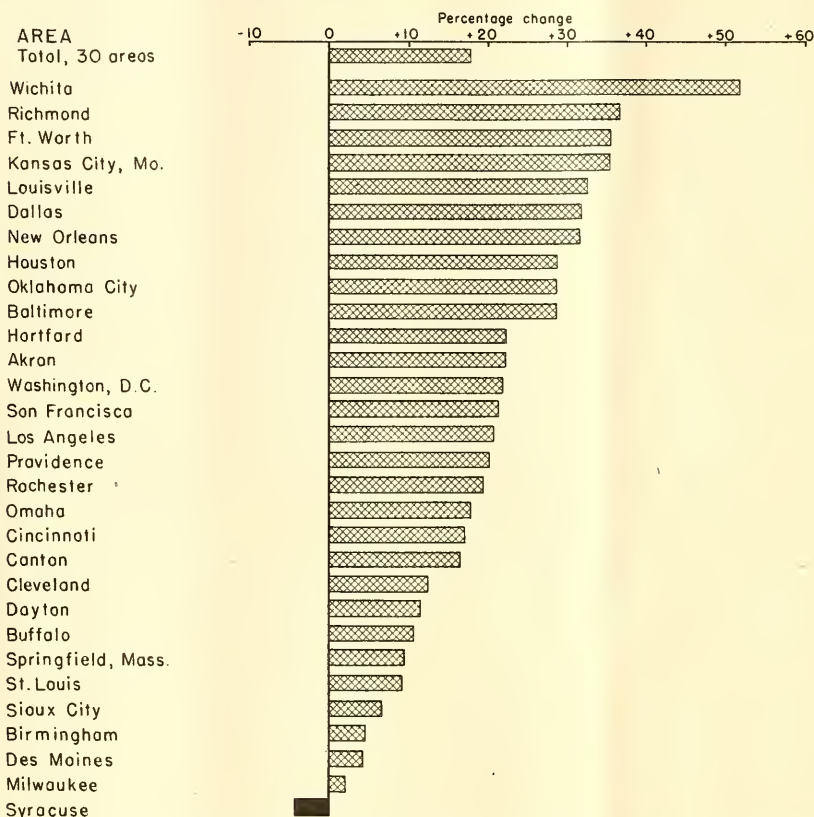
The creation of additional leisure-time activities by the USO and by "old line" agencies and an increase in the cost of providing services were most important factors in the increased expenditures reported for all the types of leisure-time service (table 8). Outstanding was the 28-percent increase in expenditures of

Table 8.—Expenditures for group-work and leisure-time activities, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942<sup>1</sup>  
[In thousands]

Field of service	Total			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas.....	\$21, 602	\$25, 453	+17.8	\$8, 608	\$9, 335	+8.4	\$12, 994	\$16, 118	+24.0
Services of group-work agencies.....	9, 515	12, 140	+27.6	.....	.....	.....	9, 515	12, 140	+27.6
Special services.....	.....	1, 573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 573	.....
All other.....	9, 515	10, 567	+11.1	.....	.....	.....	9, 515	10, 567	+11.1
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	8, 484	9, 209	+8.5	8, 484	9, 209	+8.5	.....	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	1, 543	1, 749	+13.3	.....	.....	.....	1, 543	1, 749	+13.3
Summer camps.....	2, 059	2, 356	+14.4	123	126	+2.2	1, 936	2, 230	+15.1

<sup>1</sup> Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

FIGURE 9.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR GROUP-WORK AND LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES—30 URBAN AREAS



private group-work agencies, including USO, which accounted for almost half of the total leisure-time expenditures. About 60-percent of this increase was due to the establishment of the new USO programs. Excluding new programs, the expenditures of previously established programs increased 11 percent, in part because of their expansion to accommodate men in the armed forces.

Expenditures for public recreation, usually provided by municipal recreation and park departments, constituted more than one-third of the total leisure-time expenditures in 1942. Expenditures for public recreation increased 9

percent; increases were reported by 23 areas, and decreases by only 7.

Wartime emphasis on the value of recreation and leisure-time activities in community programs for preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency was reported by some areas as a stimulus in developing leisure-time programs for children and as an important factor in the increase in expenditures for leisure-time services.

The martial spirit of 1942 greatly stimulated the programs of organizations with uniformed membership, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls. The programs of these

agencies were immediately directed to participation in salvage drives, defense-stamp sales, civilian-defense and other war-related activities. As the membership of scouting agencies expanded, expenditures for the service rose 13 percent from 1940 to 1942. Twenty-four areas reported increased expenditures, and only six reported decreased expenditures. Through civilian-defense activities, adult participation in such war-connected programs as home-nursing and first-aid classes was also greatly stimulated.

In the face of these increased demands for war-related leisure-time services, the agencies were handicapped by staff shortages in 1942. Staff members entered the armed forces or left leisure-time agencies for more remunerative jobs, and the agencies were unable to fill the vacancies. The curtailment of WPA funds for recreation workers, though not included in the reported expenditures of leisure-time agencies, caused gaps in recreation programs, except in those areas where additional appropriations from local funds were made to hire new workers.

The availability of volunteer leadership, on which many programs depended, dropped sharply as hundreds of men who formerly were scoutmasters or leaders of clubs and classes went into military service. Many areas attributed the increase of 14 percent from 1940 to 1942 in total expenditures for summer camps partly to the fact that staff for these camps, formerly on a volunteer basis, had to be replaced by paid workers. The increase was 15 percent or more in 12 areas.

### Changes in Financing Group-Work and Leisure-Time Activities.

Public leisure-time agencies spent large sums of private money drawn primarily from income from fees, which are classified in this report as private funds. However, if funds used for leisure-time activities that were received from beneficiaries of the service are not included, the percentage of total funds from public treasuries corresponds closely with the percentage of total expenditures made by agencies under public auspices. In this field, as in the family-welfare and relief fields, and in contrast to the child-welfare and health fields, public funds are spent almost exclusively by public agencies.

Local taxes, fees, and community-chest money were the largest sources of funds used to finance total group-work and leisure-time expenditures in both 1940 and 1942 (table 9). However, if expenditures of the WPA for recreation workers were included, the use of public funds would assume greater importance.

In 1942 the proportion of "other contributions" in total leisure-time expenditures increased from 10 to 13 percent. This classification includes contributions received through channels other than community chests, and was the only source of funds which showed an increase in importance. The rise from 15 to 23 percent in expenditures derived from "other contributions" is almost entirely attributable to the increased use of such funds to finance private group-work agencies. The determining factor in this increase was contributions to the USO. In some communities

Table 9.—Percentage distribution of group-work and leisure-time expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total group-work and leisure-time activities		Services of group-work agencies		Public recreation other than summer camps		Local groups under national programs		Summer camps	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands)....	\$21,602	\$25,453	\$9,515	\$12,140	\$8,484	\$9,209	\$1,543	\$1,749	\$2,059	\$2,356
Percentage distribution: <sup>1</sup>										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local.....	31.4	29.3	.2	.1	79.3	80.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	1.5	1.4
State.....	.3	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6	.3	—	—	—	.1
Federal.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	—	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	—
Private funds:										
Community Chest.....	24.8	24.3	43.4	39.1	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	60.5	63.1	14.6	14.2
Other contributions.....	9.6	13.4	15.0	22.5	.1	.3	21.7	22.0	14.3	11.1
Income from investments.....	2.1	2.0	4.2	3.6	.2	.1	.8	.7	1.4	1.9
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	26.1	25.2	26.8	24.2	18.8	18.3	11.7	12.0	63.8	67.7
All other.....	5.7	5.5	10.4	10.1	.9	.6	5.3	2.2	4.4	3.6

<sup>1</sup> Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

USO funds were raised through separate campaigns, and the money collected was sent to the national USO for allocation in the Nationwide program. In other communities local USO organizations, unaffiliated with the financing of the national organization, raised funds for local use through separate campaigns. The allocations to the communities from the national USO and the funds raised locally in independent campaigns are classified in this report as "other contributions."

The proportion of total money spent by private group-work agencies drawn from income from fees dropped in the 2-year period,

inasmuch as "old line" agencies and the USO usually made no charge for service to men in the armed forces. On the other hand, the proportion of fees to total expenditures of summer camps rose from 64 to 68 percent, as more people could afford to pay for their children's vacations and as summer camps increased their charges in line with the continuing rise in the cost of living.

Public recreation programs, financed largely from local taxes, and scouting programs, supported chiefly by community-chest funds, showed little change from 1940 to 1942 in their methods of financing.

## Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services

The variety of social services required to meet the varying needs and complex problems of people in an urban environment demands central planning, financing, and coordinating activities to provide the most efficient community organization. Central planning and coordination of health and welfare services traditionally have been provided chiefly by councils of social agencies, and central financing of private agencies by such organizations as community chests and sectarian financial federations.

### Changes in Expenditures for Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services.

In 1942 expenditures for all central services in the 30 areas amounted to \$3,652,000, which represents less than 1 percent of the total outlay for health and welfare services in the 30 communities. Increases in expenditures for central services in the first year of the war were reported by 24 areas, and decreases by 6 (fig. 10). The increase was 10 percent or more in 16 areas, and the over-all change in the 30 areas was an increase of 8 percent.

### Effects of the War on Expenditures for Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services.

As expenditures for health and welfare services in 1942 were affected by the Nation's participation in the war, likewise outlay for central services showed the effect of war-related developments. Outstanding was the change in

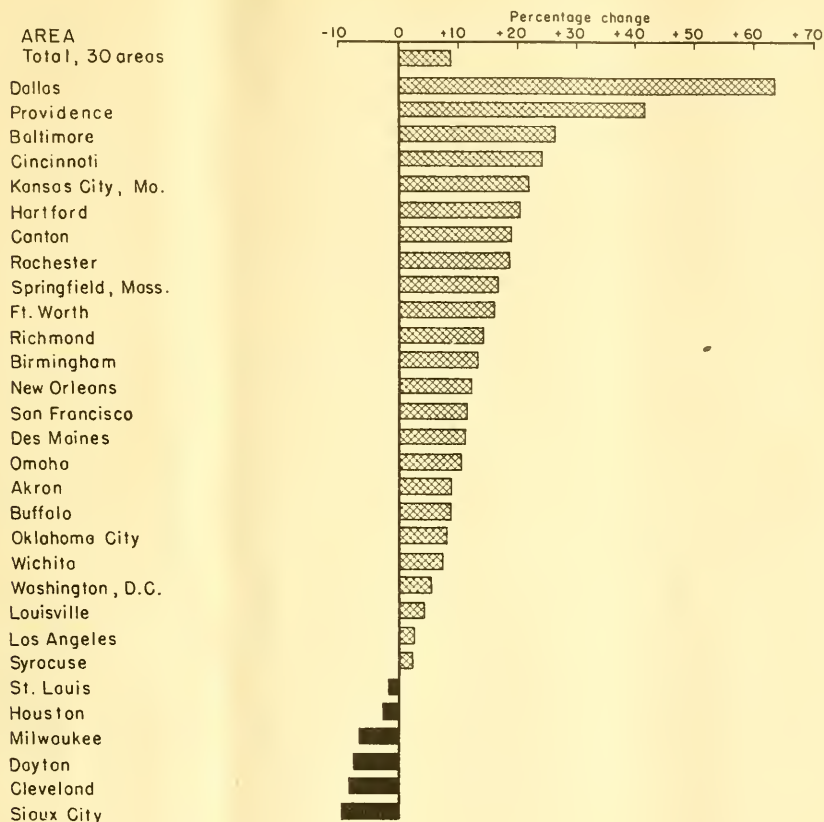
expenditures of social-service exchanges, which provide clearance and coordination of health and welfare services to individuals.

The activity of social-service exchanges depends largely upon the volume of applications for service made to health and welfare agencies—especially public family-welfare and relief agencies. A marked decline between 1940 and 1942 in the number of persons requesting relief and other services related to economic need tended to reduce demands made upon exchanges. Expenditures for social-service exchanges did not drop in proportion to the volume of service, because fixed costs form an important element in expenditures for this service. Decreased expenditures for exchange service were reported by 17 of the 30 areas, and the change in total expenditures for exchanges was a decrease of 15 percent (table 10).

One development in planning and coordination, noteworthy in spite of the relatively small expenditure involved, was the organization of civilian-defense councils in most communities in 1942. Although the initial purpose of civilian-defense councils was to provide civilian protective services, they also assisted in focusing attention on the planning and coordination of emergency health and welfare services. In some areas the job of organizing these programs was carried by the existing agency, such as the council of social agencies, whereas in others, new organizations were set



FIGURE 10.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR PLANNING, FINANCING, AND COORDINATING SERVICES—30 URBAN AREAS



up—often financed by public funds and administered under public auspices, such as city or county governments. Prior to the war, community planning for welfare service was done almost exclusively by agencies under private auspices. Leadership of public agencies in this field in 1942 represents a new development directly attributable to the war, and may have implications for the place of public agencies in community-wide planning in the post-war period.

Information on expenditures of civilian-defense councils for planning of emergency health and welfare services, as distinguished from civil-

ian protective services (not included in this report—for example, air-raid wardens, first aid, block wardens) obtained from 8 of the 30 areas indicated that \$33,000 were spent in 1942 from public funds for planning emergency health and welfare services by agencies under public auspices, none of which were in existence in 1940. These expenditures were responsible in part for the 25-percent increase in expenditures of planning agencies other than councils of social agencies from 1940 to 1942.

The extension of the programs of councils of social agencies to include civilian-defense activities was also an important factor in the 17-

Table 10.—Expenditures for planning, financing, and coordinating services, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Field of service	Total			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas.....	\$3,373	\$3,652	+8.3	\$63	\$69	+10.7	\$3,311	\$3,582	+8.2
Social-service exchange.....	306	260	-15.2	56	30	-45.2	251	230	-8.5
Community Chest.....	2,058	2,168	+5.4	-----	-----	-----	2,058	2,168	+5.4
Sectarian financial federations.....	159	204	+28.6	-----	-----	-----	159	204	+28.6
Council of social agencies.....	538	629	+16.9	-----	-----	-----	538	629	+16.9
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	312	390	+24.9	7	39	+449.5	305	351	+15.1

<sup>1</sup> Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

percent increase in expenditures of these community-planning agencies. Moreover, councils of social agencies were fairly new in a few of the communities in 1940, and they continued their growth and expansion through 1942. Increased expenditures for councils of social agencies were reported in 21 of the 27 areas in which they were in operation in 1940.

Inasmuch as economic conditions were better in 1942 and community chests in many communities raised funds for foreign relief and the USO, the 1942 campaigns of community chests throughout the Nation were more successful than they had been in years. An increase in the amount of money raised increased the costs of publicity, campaign, and collection, but equally

important were the rise in the cost of supplies—printing, stationery, and office equipment—and rises in salaries necessary to meet the increase in the cost of living. An increase in the expenditures of community chests from 1940 to 1942 was reported in two-thirds of the areas, and the change in the 30 areas was an increase of 5 percent. The same factors were largely responsible for the 29-percent increase in expenditures of sectarian financial federations.

#### Changes in Financing Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services.

In 1940 and 1942 central services were provided largely by private agencies and were financed almost entirely by private funds. The proportion of community-chest money, the largest source of private funds used to finance central services, changed little from 1940 to 1942 (table 11). The amount of community-chest funds increased from \$2,943,000 in 1940 to \$3,187,000 in 1942.

Social-service exchanges in both 1940 and 1942 were financed largely by community-chest funds, and the proportion of such funds to total expenditures increased, as is shown by the following data on the distribution of expenditures of exchanges in 1940 and 1942, by source of funds:

Table 11.—Percentage distribution of expenditures for planning, financing, and coordinating services of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total planning, financing, and coordinating services	
	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands).....	\$3,373	\$3,652
Percentage distribution: <sup>1</sup>		
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Public funds:		
Local.....	3.2	2.7
State.....	1.3	.7
Federal.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1
Private funds:		
Community Chest.....	87.2	87.3
Other contributions.....	6.1	7.9
Income from investments.....	1.3	.9
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
All other.....	.8	.4

<sup>1</sup> Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Sources of funds	Percent of tot. 1	
	1940	1942
Total social-service-exchange expenditures.....	100.0	100.0
Local.....	21.6	17.2
State.....	14.0	10.2
Federal.....	.2	.5
Community Chest.....	63.6	70.6
All other private funds.....	1.2	1.5

Social-service exchanges, although financed largely by community-chest funds, receive payments in some areas from public and private non-chest agencies for clearing service. The

drop from 1940 to 1942 in public funds received by exchanges for clearing services reflected the decrease in clearings of relief cases by public agencies that paid for clearing service.

## Local Factors in Changes in Health and Welfare Expenditures

Nation-wide economic and social developments resulting from the war played an important part in the changes in expenditures for health and welfare services in the 30 urban areas between 1940 and 1942. However, these forces affected the areas with varying intensity, depending upon the extent to which communities were related to the war effort.

The rise in employment was more marked in areas where war industries such as aircraft factories and shipyards were built than in other areas. Employment increased in all the 30 areas between 1940 and 1942. It more than doubled in 3 of the areas (Los Angeles, New Orleans, and San Francisco), as is indicated by a comparison of the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for June 1942 with the corresponding month in 1940. In all the 27 areas included in the index except 3—Louisville, Richmond, and Oklahoma City—the increase was 25 percent or more, and in 16 of the areas, it amounted to more than 50 percent. In Washington, D. C., which is not included in the index for 1942, employment also rose steeply in 1942.

Urgent demands for workers in war centers and attractive wages paid by war industries drew thousands of people to the large urban areas where many of the war industries and Government operations were located. Increases in the population were experienced in 22 of the 30 areas, ranging from 24 percent in Washington and Wichita to 0.1 percent in Des Moines. In 3 of the areas the increase in population was more than 10 percent; in 9 of the areas it was between 5 and 10 percent; and in 10, less than 5 percent.

The changes in the number of births in the 30 areas were more consistent than were other changes that affected expenditures for health and welfare services. The number of births increased in all the areas from 1940 to 1942, and the rise was between 25 and 50 percent in 21. The estimated population increase in the same 21 areas was 4 percent.

All the areas experienced demands from servicemen on the move, but those communities that were near Army camps and Navy bases had particularly large problems to provide recreation and other services for the soldiers and sailors who flocked to the cities on week-end leave and on furlough. Seven of the areas had between 10 and 15 Army posts and Navy bases located in the vicinity. At the other extreme were three areas that had no near-by military establishments.

In addition to the variations among the 30 communities in the extent to which the Nation's participation in the war created changes in their economic and social picture, there was considerable difference in local changes in health and welfare programs, many of which were quite removed from the war. Programs like the special types of public assistance that were in an early developmental stage in certain States and local communities in 1940 continued their growth during the first year of the war. As a result of local studies, in a few areas agencies were reorganized and merged with others; services were extended and their quality improved.

The importance of peculiarly local factors and of variations in the impact of Nation-wide economic and social forces upon changes of expenditures for health and welfare services is suggested by descriptions of local developments provided by the reporting communities. The following summaries of statements from 12 areas are illustrative of the interrelationship in communities of local, State, and National developments.

*Baltimore.*—An increase in expenditures for child welfare (4 percent) reflects in part an improvement in the quality of programs of service and institutional care for delinquent children. A rapid rise in employment (78 percent between 1940 and 1942) in this community was an especially important factor in the decline in expenditures for family welfare and relief, inasmuch as relief is available for employable as well as unemployable persons. Likewise, be-



cause of diminishing need, two family-welfare agencies operated by volunteers closed during 1942. Enlarged State appropriations for tuberculosis hospitals, increased bed capacity in a private hospital, and expanded clinic facilities in a general hospital contributed to a rise in expenditures (19 percent) for health services. Because of long-standing needs, the scouting programs included in leisure-time expenditures were expanded.

*Birmingham.*—While a decline from 1940 to 1942 in expenditures for all family welfare and relief resulted in a decrease in total expenditures for health and welfare services, the coverage of special-assistance programs was extended, and several family-welfare programs were expanded. A relatively high increase (15 percent) in expenditures for child welfare was due partly to the development of a foster-home program and to the establishment of a day nursery for Negro children. The opening of a 250-bed general hospital in 1941 and the addition of a number of beds in private hospitals and in a tuberculosis sanatorium increased the facilities of the community for hospital care more than 15 percent; this accounts in large measure for a sizable increase (39 percent) in expenditures for health services. Expenditures for leisure-time services increased only 5 percent; an increase in funds raised by the community chest contributed to the increased expenditures for this type of service, as well as for other health and welfare services.

*Buffalo.*—Increased institutional care of children contributed in part to a rise (11 percent) in expenditures for child welfare. Expenditures for day-nursery care of children of working mothers were almost doubled because of the opening of two new centers, making a total of three. Exceptionally large decreases in expenditures of the WPA (85 percent) and in public general relief (67 percent) are related to the increase in employment opportunities in this area. The relief program provided assistance to employable persons as well as to unemployables, and during 1942 the number of persons leaving relief rolls because they had obtained employment outnumbered those going on relief because of unemployment by a ratio of 5 to 1. A 9-percent increase in hospital bed capacity and an expansion in nursing programs of the public-health services contributed to an increase (16 percent) in expenditures for health services.

*Dallas.*—An increase of 29 percent from 1940 to 1942 in total expenditures for health and welfare services reflects the growth of the special-assistance programs, increased income from community-chest funds for private agencies, and

the extension of some local public-agency programs. Late in 1941 the programs of aid to the blind and aid to dependent children were established in Texas under plans approved by the Social Security Board, and during the 2-year period, eligibility requirements for aid to the aged were liberalized, and coverage of the program was extended. These developments were important factors in an increase (39 percent) in expenditures for family welfare and relief. Moreover, in contrast to the situation in many other communities, the public general-relief program showed practically no change between the 2 years, inasmuch as relief was provided only to unemployable persons, who were less affected by increased employment opportunities than were employable persons.

Expansion of services in the juvenile probation department and an increase in community-chest funds for foster-home and institutional care of children contributed to a rise in expenditures for child welfare (21 percent). The availability of more funds from the community chest also contributed to the increase in expenditures of health and leisure-time agencies, many of which had been less adequately financed prior to 1942. The large increase in expenditures for planning and finance reflects the establishment early in 1941 of a new council of social agencies and the increased administrative costs in the fund-raising agency, necessitated by the inclusion of almost twice as many agencies in the community chest as had participated in 1940.

*Fort Worth.*—Expenditures for each of the major types of health and welfare service increased from 1940 to 1942 in this area, and total health and welfare expenditures rose 10 percent. Many changes occurred in the local health and welfare programs as agencies placed increased emphasis on review of their programs and coordination of their services. Important in the increase (5 percent) reported in expenditures for family welfare and relief was the extension of the special-assistance programs in Texas from 1940 to 1942. Although community-chest funds were made available for leisure-time programs, as well as for other health and welfare services, a large part of the increase in expenditures for leisure-time activities resulted from increased expenditures derived from fees paid by recipients of the service.

*Houston.*—Expenditures in 1942 were 21 percent higher than in 1940 for all health and welfare services combined, and increases were reported also for all the major types of service, except central planning and finance. The establishment in Texas in 1941 of programs for aid to dependent children and aid to the blind



and the expansion of the program for aid to the aged were largely responsible for an increase (18 percent) in expenditures for family welfare and relief. Many activities of the public-health agencies were expanded between 1940 and 1942—public-health nursing, school hygiene services, and clinic service—and this extension contributed to an increase (26 percent) in expenditures for health services. The greatest increase (29 percent) in the major fields of service was reported in expenditures for leisure-time activities. Important in this change was the expansion of the program of one large group-work agency, made possible through a substantial increase in facilities. Many private agencies were enabled to improve their programs because of additional community-chest funds.

*Kansas City.*—Two major developments affected practically all the aspects of the welfare program in this area: a community-wide survey of health and welfare services and increased interest by the local government in social services. Prior to 1940 many services in the health and welfare field were little developed or non-existent. During 1941, as a result of the recommendations of a community survey, personnel standards were improved; a family and a children's agency were merged, and case-work service was developed for institutions for children and for the aged; two children's institutions were closed; one maternity home was closed; one new camp was opened, and the capacity in others was expanded. Following a change in the city administration, many services were developed under public auspices, particularly in the leisure-time and health fields; this is reflected in the increase of 35 percent in expenditures in the leisure-time field and of 16 percent in the health field.

From a relatively small public recreation program in 1940, this community expanded the program in 1942 to include such services as supervised playground activities and day camps. The expansion of the public-health program emphasized the importance of health services and influenced the rise in expenditures for all kinds of public-health services—clinics, communicable-disease control, public-health and school nursing, industrial hygiene, and other special health services.

*Louisville.*—In contrast to the decrease in most of the other 29 areas, expenditures for all health and welfare services combined in this community increased slightly (1 percent) between 1940 and 1942. This increase was due in part to a decline of only 20 percent in expenditures for all relief and family-welfare services, compared with a decrease of 39 percent in all

the other areas combined. Inasmuch as relief allowances had been inadequate and additional appropriations were made to meet rising living costs, expenditures for general assistance in public agencies increased, even though the number of persons receiving relief dropped. Moreover, expenditures of the WPA were not cut so drastically in this community as in others; the 1942 expenditures declined less than 50 percent from those of 1940, whereas the decrease in all the other communities combined was 64 percent. In addition, expenditures for aid to dependent children increased 39 percent, because the local appropriation was increased during the latter half of 1940 and expansion of the program was continued into 1942. A marked increase in expenditures for leisure-time services (33 percent) reflects the rapid expansion of the community recreation program, as additional funds were made available for both public and private agencies. Neighborhood programs were established, and a new public agency was opened for servicemen, supported by both public and private funds.

*Milwaukee.*—As in many other areas, increase in employment effected very marked decreases in expenditures for WPA and public general relief. Without these two fields, total expenditures showed a 10-percent increase from 1940 to 1942.

Child-welfare expenditures increased 10 percent primarily because larger numbers of children were placed in boarding and work or wage homes, and because the cost of institutional care increased with the general increase in cost of living in 1942.

The increase of 15 percent in expenditures for health services centered mainly in increases in expenditures for private general and special hospital in-patient service (29 percent), and for public hospital services for nervous and mental patients (10 percent). Greatly increased occupancy (with consequent increased expenditures) of private general hospitals resulted mainly from four factors: (1) With increased employment persons formerly qualified for free public hospital care entered private hospitals as pay patients; (2) growth of hospital insurance in Milwaukee probably caused greater use of more expensive hospital accommodations; (3) war-production accidents increased the number of industrial cases hospitalized; and (4) population increased. Increase in cost of food, fuel, and equipment also affected the increase in expenditures of hospitals.

Greater use of facilities during wartime influenced the 11-percent increase in expenditures

for services of private group-work agencies. Increased costs of food and equipment resulted in increased camp expenditures.

*New Orleans.*—A decrease (34 percent) in expenditures for family welfare and relief was caused in part by the failure of the State legislature to appropriate funds for general relief during one quarter of the year. On the other hand, increased appropriations from community-chest and public funds enabled programs in other fields to expand. The program of protective and foster care for children under both public and private auspices was enlarged; programs of health education and school hygiene were extended; public recreation and summer-camping programs grew from 1940 to 1942. These developments, coupled with an increase in day-nursery, hospital, and group-work facilities, contributed to relatively large increases that were reported in all the major types of welfare service in this community, except family welfare and relief.

*Richmond.*—Expenditures for certain types of health and welfare services showed large increases between 1940 and 1942; health expenditures, for example, increased 50 percent, and leisure-time expenditures, 37 percent. The

building of a large hospital and the establishment of a new public-health department, with an improved and expanded program, were largely responsible for the change in expenditures for health services. An increase in the allocation of Federal funds for venereal-disease control also accounted for part of the increase in health expenditures. Some of the increase in expenditures for leisure-time services was due to the expansion of the public recreation program and the development of the program of one private agency.

*St. Louis.*—Local evaluative studies and increased local public funds led to expansion of services and improvement in the quality of services in some of the family-welfare and relief agencies as well as in child-welfare and leisure-time programs. Expenditures for the special-assistance programs—aid to dependent children, aid to the aged, and aid to the blind—increased as a result of the development and extended coverage of these programs since 1940, when the programs were still fairly new. An increase in the bed capacity of two general hospitals and of one tuberculosis hospital provided additional facilities in response to growing demands for health service.

## Methods and Procedures Used in This Study

Expenditures in this report are the total amounts spent by health and welfare agencies for service, relief, and local administrative costs (with the exception of the Federal work programs, for which supervisory costs were included but central administrative costs were excluded). Only expenses for current operating purposes are shown, and funds used for capital outlay are omitted.

Health and welfare services covered by the expenditure data are those services that are provided on a continuous basis by organized agencies for the promotion and protection of the health and welfare of the people of a community. Sporadic welfare services are provided in many communities, usually on special occasions only, such as Christmas or Thanksgiving, by churches, civic groups, and fraternal associations. It was not feasible to include expenditures for such activities in

this report. Important services that have been considered as outside the community health and welfare fields are: Educational and religious activities; services for the detection and punishment of adult criminals; Federal hospitals for veterans; social insurance; and WPA State-wide projects. Many agencies in the study are supported largely by fees from recipients of service, but only agencies organized on a nonprofit basis were included.

The procedure followed to obtain source of funds expended in 1942 was to apply the percentage distribution of 1942 income by source to total 1942 expenditures. Inasmuch as most health and welfare agencies spend funds in the year in which they are received, this method of computing the source of funds expended gives substantially accurate results.

Funds transferred from one agency to another were subtracted from the reports of the

paying agency and were added to the expenditures of the receiving agency. These transfers were distributed by source of funds in the report of the receiving agency on the basis of the percentage distribution of the income of the paying agency. To illustrate, if a family-welfare agency financed equally by local and State tax funds paid a community-chest agency \$300 during 1942 for care of a child in a foster home, the amount of \$300 was deducted by the local supervisor in the reporting area from the expenditures of the family-welfare agency, and \$150 was shown as an expenditure from local tax funds and \$150 as expenditures from State tax funds in the report of the private child-welfare agency.

#### Coverage of the Study.

In 1942, 45 urban areas were participating in the social-statistics project for the reporting of the volume of service provided by health and welfare agencies. Thirty of the 34 areas that were included in the 1940 expenditure

Table 12.—Estimated civilian population in 1942 and area included in each of the 30 urban areas

Principal city	Estimated civilian population in 1942 <sup>1</sup>	Area included
Total, 30 areas.....	16, 570, 000	
Akron, Ohio.....	357, 000	Summit County.
Baltimore, Md.....	857, 000	Baltimore City.
Birmingham, Ala.....	500, 000	Jefferson County.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	800, 000	Erie County.
Canton, Ohio.....	251, 000	Stark County.
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	666, 000	Hamilton County.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1, 226, 000	Cuyahoga County.
Dallas, Tex.....	430, 000	Dallas County.
Dayton, Ohio.....	324, 000	Montgomery County.
Des Moines, Iowa.....	196, 000	Polk County.
Fort Worth, Tex.....	235, 000	Tarrant County.
Hartford, Conn.....	272, 000	City of Hartford, towns of Bloomfield, East Hartford, Newington, West Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor.
Houston, Tex.....	553, 000	Harris County.
Kansas City, Mo.....	480, 000	Jackson County.
Los Angeles, Calif.....	2, 906, 000	Los Angeles County.
Louisville, Ky.....	419, 000	Jefferson County.
Milwaukee, Wis.....	853, 000	Milwaukee County.
New Orleans, La.....	516, 000	Orleans Parish.
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	216, 000	Oklahoma County.
Omaha, Nebr.....	253, 000	Douglas County.
Providence, R. I.....	252, 000	Providence City.
Richmond, Va.....	272, 000	Independent city of Richmond and Chesterfield and Henrico Counties.
Rochester, N. Y.....	422, 000	Monroe County.
St. Louis, Mo.....	1, 150, 000	City and St. Louis County.
San Francisco, Calif.....	610, 000	San Francisco County.
Sioux City, Iowa.....	96, 000	Woodbury County.
Springfield, Mass.....	173, 000	City of Springfield, towns of East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, and West Springfield.
Syracuse, N. Y.....	266, 000	Onondaga County.
Washington, D. C.....	821, 000	District of Columbia.
Wichita, Kans.....	178, 000	Sedgewick County.

<sup>1</sup> Estimated by Children's Bureau on basis of data provided by Bureau of the Census.

study, and therefore were eligible for this study, were able to collect the financial data for the year 1942. The area included in each of the 30 urban areas and the estimated civilian population in 1942 are given in table 12.

In population, the 30 areas ranged from about 100,000 (Sioux City) to about 3,000,000 (Los Angeles), according to 1942 estimates of civilian population. Twelve of the areas had populations of 500,000 or more; 12 had from 250,000 to 500,000; and 6 had less than 250,000. The population of the 30 areas combined was approximately 16,570,000, or about one-fourth of the population of all metropolitan areas of 100,000 population and more in the Nation. The estimated civilian population of the reporting areas in 1942 in comparison with the total estimated population of metropolitan areas in each geographic division is shown in table 13.

Table 13.—Estimated civilian population in 1942 of metropolitan areas of 100,000 or more, and of registration areas, by geographic division

Geographic division	1942 estimated civilian population	
	Metropolitan areas of 100,000 or more <sup>1</sup>	Registration areas included in study
		Population <sup>2</sup> Percent of metropolitan areas
Total, all divisions.....	67, 511, 394	16, 570, 000 24.5
New England.....	6, 549, 699	697, 000 10.6
Middle Atlantic.....	21, 414, 454	1, 508, 000 7.0
East North Central.....	15, 651, 311	3, 677, 000 23.5
West North Central.....	3, 819, 643	2, 553, 000 61.6
South Atlantic.....	6, 183, 177	1, 950, 000 31.5
East South Central.....	2, 637, 694	919, 000 34.8
West South Central.....	3, 335, 397	1, 950, 000 58.2
Mountain.....	800, 416	.....
Pacific.....	6, 919, 603	3, 516, 000 50.8

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: *Estimates of the Civilian Population by Counties, May 1, 1942*. Series P-3, No.33, February 25, 1943.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated by Division of Statistical Research, Children's Bureau. (See table 12.)

The boundaries of each of the reporting areas have been determined locally in relation to administrative and planning needs of the communities, and the area usually comprises the county in which the city is located (table 12). The expenditures cover services provided to the population of these areas and do not include the cost of service for nonresidents, except those for whom communities frequently have assumed responsibility, such as relief and service to transients and travelers, maternity care for nonresident girls and women, and, in



1942, programs for persons in the armed forces. Included are expenditures of State-wide agencies located outside the areas for direct service to persons from the reporting areas.

#### Use of Estimates.

Estimates prepared for this report by the Division of Research and Statistics of the Work Projects Administration on expenditures for that Federal work program in the 30 urban areas covered the last 6 months of 1942, as actual expenditure data were available by urban area for the period January-June 1942. The method of estimate for the July-December 1942 expenditures was to apply the amount of adjusted average monthly earnings for the first 6 months to available employment data for the last 6 months. The rapid decline of WPA during the last half of 1942 greatly reduced the amount of money involved in the WPA estimates.

Uniform instructions and procedures were provided to the local supervisors in the reporting areas for separating expenditures of local agencies that provided more than one type of service. The instructions provided that joint costs be distributed on the basis of the distribution of factors bearing a direct relationship to expenditures. For example, the salary of an employee giving two or more kinds of service was distributed on the basis of the employee's total working time spent in each type of service, or on the number of contacts, or on case load; the amount of rent was allocated by the number of square feet of space used for each type of service. Each source of income was distributed among the types of services that the agency provided on the same basis as the total allocated expenditures, except funds that were earmarked for specified services.

The proportion of service provided to persons from outside the reporting area to the total service provided by the agencies was used as a basis for excluding expenditures for service to nonresidents. To illustrate, if one-fourth of the total days' care provided by an institution during 1942 was given to nonresidents, the reporting agency deducted one-fourth of the total expenditures from its report.

Inasmuch as the study depended on the participation of thousands of agencies, it was necessary to use the financial records as they were set up—on a cash or accrual basis. If the fiscal year of an agency differed from the calendar year, the report covering the fiscal

year ending in 1942 was used as an estimate of expenditures during the calendar year.

#### Comparability of 1942 and 1940 Data.

The methods and procedures used in the 1942 study were similar to those used in the 1940 study. Changes in instructions for reporting expenditures for certain types of services chiefly represented refinements of the 1940 procedures and definitions. In accordance with the acceptance by local supervisors of increasing responsibility for the social-statistics project, new procedures were developed for their uniform processing and summarizing of the data.

The one difference between the 1940 and the 1942 definitions of agency expenditures related to those for sheltered workshops and salvage industries. In 1942 reports from these agencies were based on gross expenditures, including those for processing salvage materials, and receipts from sale of merchandise were also given, whereas in 1940 their receipts were limited to net expenditures, after the cost of processing materials had been deducted.

Several new fields of service were established in 1942 to point up services that in 1940 were included in other fields, and to accommodate new services that were developed since the war. To illustrate, expenditures for sheltered employment and training for the handicapped are shown in a separate field in this study, whereas, in 1940, they were reported in the field of "other relief and family welfare"; recreation programs especially for servicemen are shown in a separate field in 1942, and no similar programs were in operation during 1940. Expenditures for medical-social service were reported separately in 1942, whereas in 1940 they were included in the hospital and clinic fields.

In making comparisons of 1940 and 1942 expenditures, the local supervisors revised the 1940 data wherever corrections were made after the publication of the 1940 report. The revisions have improved the accuracy of the 1940 data and, therefore, their comparability with 1942 expenditures.

#### Computation of Aggregate Change.

Changes in expenditures from 1940 to 1942 and the distribution of expenditures by source of funds were computed from the aggregate expenditures of all areas for the 2 years. This computation does not adjust for differences in volume of expenditures in the areas. An average (such as the geometric mean) of the changes

in expenditures in the different areas, would do this, but it cannot be computed for all the small fields of service, because in many communities some programs, such as USO, day care, and mental hygiene, were not in operation in 1940. The geometric mean can be computed for the major fields of service, and a comparison with the change in aggregate expenditures follows:

Field of service	Change in aggregate expenditures of 30 areas 1940-42	Average change in expenditures of 30 areas 1940-42
All fields.....	-19	-14
Child welfare.....	+9	+10
Family welfare and relief.....	-39	-34
Health.....	+20	+23
Leisure-time activities.....	+18	+20
Planning and finance.....	+8	+11

## Further Uses of the Data

Analysis of the expenditure data has been limited in this report to a comparison of the 1942 expenditures with those in 1940. However, the data may be used for many other purposes in community and Nation-wide planning. The expenditure data may be analyzed to determine the health and welfare programs that are financed from specific types of funds. Interest is often attached to the use to which community-chest funds or tax funds are put, and data on the source of funds used in the 30 areas afford an opportunity for such analysis with respect to health and welfare programs. For example, expenditures from local tax funds may be analyzed to determine the proportion of such funds that are spent for various family welfare programs or for health programs in relation to total local tax funds. By dividing expenditures for a program by the number of cases served or by some other approximate measure of service average unit costs may be obtained.

### Uses of

#### Per Capita Data.

Frequently expenditure data are converted to a per capita basis, thus holding constant the factor of population. By holding constant the factor of population, comparisons may be made of expenditures in the same community in different time periods or of expenditures of different communities of varying size. Per capita data have the further advantage of reducing mass expenditure data to small and easily comprehended figures.

Two important uses of per capita data on health and welfare expenditures are, first, to show the average cost to each person in a community of providing a given service and, second, to indicate the average expenditure for each potential beneficiary of a given service. To compute properly *per capita cost to a community* the expenditures must be limited to those funds derived from the population of the com-

munity. Per capita costs may be computed for various communities on the total expenditures for the public recreation field, for example, as this service is usually financed entirely from municipal tax funds and other local sources. Expenditures for programs financed largely by State and Federal funds cannot so meaningfully be converted to per capita costs based on the population of local areas.

#### Considerations of the Population at Risk.

When used to indicate the average amount spent for each potential beneficiary of a given service, per capita data may serve as a starting point in the establishment and expression of standards of expenditures for health and welfare services. The fact that per capita expenditures are computed on the basis of the population as of one date, whereas expenditures as now reported relate to an entire year's operations, tends to affect the accuracy of the resulting per capita figure. The population of any community may change considerably within a year, both in size and in composition. This was especially significant in 1942, when urban population shifts were known to have been unusually large.

Many health and welfare programs are directed to specific groups in the population. Child-welfare services are given to children and families with children. Clearly delimited, also, is the group receiving aid to the aged. However, the age distribution of the population in different communities varies widely throughout the country. To illustrate, in the Birmingham, Ala., metropolitan area in 1940, the population under 16 years of age represented 28 percent of the total population and the population over 65 years of age was 4 percent of the total. In the San Francisco metropolitan area, the proportion of the total population under 16 years of age was 16 percent, and the



proportion over 65 years of age was 8 percent. To be most useful in planning, per capita expenditures for health and welfare services should be computed on the basis of the population at risk—that is, the population possibly eligible for the services. Estimates of the age distribution of the population by counties or metropolitan areas are not available for 1942. A distribution of the estimated 1942 total population on the basis of the 1940 age distribution would be subject to serious error, because one of the characteristics of population change from 1940 to 1942 is believed to be differential mobility in age groups.

#### An Illustration of Analysis of Per Capita Expenditures for Potential Recipients of Service.

Inasmuch as the only population data available for 1942 are estimates of the total civilian population, per capita expenditures that will indicate the average amount spent for each potential beneficiary of a given service can be properly computed only for a service which is intended for the entire civilian community. General public-health services are directed largely to the entire civilian population, and data from this field may be used to illustrate per capita analysis. Per capita expenditures in this field roughly indicate the relative amounts spent by different areas for public health at a given time, and more exactly, changes from time to time in provision of service in the same area.

Expenditures for general health service, reported in this study as "other health services", include the amounts spent by public-health departments and other public-health agencies for the improvement of health conditions in the community, as distinguished from the provision of services to individuals, as in the hospital and clinic fields. The content of the general public-health program varies from community to community, but the services which communities usually provide for the protection of their citizens are: Laboratory services, including the purchase and free distribution of biologicals; communicable-disease control; collection of vital statistics; sanitary inspection and investigations, including those of milk and water supply and sewage-disposal facilities; inspection of food-handling establishments.

In 1942 per capita expenditures for general public-health services to all potential recipients of the service ranged from \$0.46 in Syracuse,

which also ranked highest in 1940, to \$0.13 in Canton, as is indicated in table 14, which shows the per capita expenditures for general public-health services in 1940 and 1942 in 16 urban areas for which reasonably satisfactory population estimates are available. The median per capita expenditure for the areas was \$0.29 in 1942, compared with \$0.30 in 1940. Changes in per capita expenditures between 1940 and 1942 were reported in 15 of the 16 areas, and the median change was \$0.02.

Table 14.—Per capita expenditures for general public-health services to all potential recipients of the service, 1940 and 1942, for 16 urban areas, ranked according to population change from 1940 to 1942

Urban area	Percent change in population 1940-42	Per capita expenditures	
		1940 <sup>1</sup>	1942 <sup>2</sup>
Median per capita.....	-----	\$0.30	\$0.29
Wichita.....	+24.2	.29	.32
Milwaukee.....	+11.2	.29	.28
Dayton.....	+9.7	.34	.29
Birmingham.....	+8.7	.34	.35
Dallas.....	+7.9	.30	.29
Canton.....	+6.9	.15	.13
Akron.....	+5.2	.33	.25
Houston.....	+4.5	.19	.19
Fort Worth.....	+4.2	.35	.24
Richmond.....	+2.2	.29	.34
Cleveland.....	+0.7	.33	.36
Des Moines.....	+0.1	.22	.21
Syracuse.....	-3.1	.44	.46
Rochester.....	-3.7	.20	.21
Sioux City.....	-7.4	.30	.44
Oklahoma City.....	-11.5	.25	.26

<sup>1</sup> Based on 1940 census of population.

<sup>2</sup> Based on estimates of civilian population in 1942.

Changes in per capita expenditures indicate that in the areas in which population increased from 1940 to 1942, the per capita expenditures for general public-health services decreased or were constant. The notable exceptions to this generalization were Birmingham and Wichita, where slight increases in per capita expenditures occurred along with sizable increases in population. Richmond and Cleveland, with small increases in population, also showed increases in per capita expenditures.

On the other hand, in the four areas which experienced decreases in population from 1940 to 1942, per capita expenditures were greater in 1942. The greatest difference in per capita expenditures between the 2 years was in Sioux City, where the population decreased 7.4 percent

and the per capita expenditure increased from \$0.30 in 1940 to \$0.44 in 1942.

#### **Development of Per Capita Analysis in Communities.**

Although general observations for a number of areas concerning the relationship of population changes to changes in expenditures are obviously facilitated by per capita computations, more effective use of this type of analysis can be made by local research and planning groups that are at a vantage point to evaluate programs in their own communities. The relating of expenditure data in the various fields of health and welfare service to specific age and racial groups and to the population in the geographic subdivisions of the community can provide considerable insight on the coverage of programs. Before the full value of per capita expenditures can be realized in community planning, per capita expenditures of a repre-

sentative group of areas must be brought together, evaluated, and developed into standards of expenditures.

#### **Establishment of Standards of Expenditures.**

Per capita data, which reflect the experience of a number of areas in financing their health and welfare programs, can be used as a point of departure for developing standards of expenditures for specific types of health and welfare services. To establish standards, the spending experience of communities must be evaluated field by field, in terms of the coverage and the effectiveness of services provided and the differing needs in varying communities. Standards established on the basis of evaluated experience would be of inestimable value to local communities for purposes of measuring the adequacy of their services and for planning the establishment and extension of programs.

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APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Aupieces, 1940 and 1942

(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

## TOTAL, 30 AREAS

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Contributions Community Chest	Other sources	Private funds		Net profits from persons receiving service	All other	Expenditures under —		
		Local	State	Federal			Income from voluntary	Income from persons receiving service			Public assistance	Private auspices	
											1940	1942	1942
<b>TOTAL, all fields.....</b>	<b>\$446,313</b>	<b>\$118,005</b>	<b>\$70,227</b>	<b>\$106,461</b>	<b>\$26,531</b>	<b>\$14,905</b>	<b>\$7,709</b>	<b>\$92,265</b>	<b>\$2,109</b>	<b>\$8,041</b>	<b>\$430,257</b>	<b>\$298,729</b>	<b>\$120,408</b>
<b>Child welfare, total.....</b>	<b>25,987</b>	<b>11,482</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>5,081</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>11,529</b>	<b>12,844</b>	<b>12,312</b>
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	8,743	4,040	883	19	2,749	323	158	848	5	124	4,002	4,466	4,310
Institutions for dependent children.....	8,023	2,280	434	(c)	1,731	1,401	1,030	948	95	206	1,549	1,728	5,857
Maternity homes.....	857	50	7		358	204	68	147	8	14	123	3	759
Services to children with behavior problems.....	3,261	3,112	99	(c)	4	26	(c)	20	(c)		2,932	3,230	23
Institutions for delinquent children.....	4,148	1,918	1,582	22	203	86	23	45	145	124	2,921	3,332	708
Other child-welfare services.....	15		3	(c)	12		1				2	2	5
<b>Family welfare and relief, total.....</b>	<b>221,450</b>	<b>46,702</b>	<b>47,425</b>	<b>\$04,887</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>4,968</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>6,437</b>	<b>181,921</b>	<b>199,659</b>	<b>18,774</b>
Work Projects Administration.....	57,165										54,982	57,165	21,801
Farm Security Administration.....	18										71	18	
General relief and family welfare.....	39,604	21,380	10,772	2	4,153	2,354	403	458	28	55	85,833	6,683	7,150
Services to dependent children.....	81,403	13,425	28,276	39,585	2	(c)	115	115			69,400	81,403	
Aid to the aged.....	3,935	1,023	1,355	1,556							3,684	3,935	
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	423	53	31		289	17	9	18	(c)	4	178	87	259
Special service to travelers.....	1,627	309	226	4	215	246	22	3	(c)	1	930	545	1,077
Special overnight care.....	211				57		1	150	2				211
Legal aid.....	224	76	(c)		138	5	(c)	5	(c)		57	59	156
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	10,025	4,790	69	16	542	1,573	1,438	1,415	44	137	4,564	4,946	4,991
Other services to the handicapped.....	7,243	4	20	269	93	67	29	6	14	17	17	17	136
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	1,104	989	34	25	18	1	(c)	36	23	13	1,021	1,069	35
Other relief and service to adults.....	1,321	376	1		348	468	17	71	23	13	443	423	869
<b>Health services, total.....</b>	<b>169,761</b>	<b>\$2,337</b>	<b>19,731</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>5,981</b>	<b>4,948</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>80,934</b>	<b>\$76</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>68,176</b>	<b>76,922</b>	<b>73,517</b>
General and special hospitals.....	107,428	21,379	2,876	214	2,985	2,726	2,542	75,219	154	462	22,368	25,981	81,764
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	11,061	7,354	1,842	55	281	368	230	850	28	55	7,553	9,381	1,448
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	23,541	7,345	13,763		10	20	155	2,118	14	115	20,554	22,680	795
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau.....	166	38	63	(c)	38	(c)	64				(d)	82	121
Mental hygiene clinics.....	9,603	3,137	132		1,097	400	630	1,728	(c)	12	4,109	5,102	4,501
Medical services: Homes and doctors' offices.....	959	289	113	4	6	25	2	8	5	6	1,544	921	46
Medical-social service.....	1,139	559	61	72	180	74	122	26	30	14	(e)	661	(e)
Medical-nursing service.....	1,433	1,107	198	1,192	4	5	100	522	15	13	1,214	2,106	478
School hygiene service.....	2,062	1,993	45	17	4	(c)	(c)	1			1,940	2,048	8
School hygiene nursing service.....	8,010	5,715	284	398	335	655	66	371	114	74	d 6,162	6,770	1,096
Other health services.....													1,241
<b>Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....</b>	<b>25,453</b>	<b>7,446</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6,185</b>	<b>3,405</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>6,421</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>8,608</b>	<b>9,235</b>	<b>12,994</b>
Services of group-work agencies.....	10,567	4		3	6,185		433	2,900	919	168			10,567
Special services of group-work agencies.....	1,573			13	77	1,115	4	36	79	45			5,315
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	9,209	7,401	33	1	3	25	13	1,681	24	28	8,484	9,209	1,573
Local groups under national programs.....	1,749				1,104	365	12	209	22	17			1,543
Summer camps.....	2,356	32	1	(c)	335	263	45	1,595	53	32	123	126	1,536
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	3,652	99	27	3	3,187	269	33	1	(c)	13	63	69	3,311
<b>Social-service exchange.....</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>4</b>					<b>56</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>251</b>
Community Chest.....	2,168				2,159	(c)			(c)	3			2,158
Sectional financial federations.....	204				576	203							159
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	390	44	(c)	2	267	51	17		(c)	8		39	395

<sup>a</sup>Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup>Includes \$1,787,489 from actuarial financial federations.

<sup>c</sup>Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940 but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

<sup>d</sup>Expenditures of one hospital admitting and certifying bureau in Washington, D. C., are included in "other health services" field in 1940.

<sup>e</sup>Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940 but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.



APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942.—Continued  
(in thousands)

## ARRON AREA

field of service	Public funds			Private funds			Total expenditures 1942	Expenditures under —						
	Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from restaurants		Profits from receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
				Community Chest	Other sources						1940	1942		
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$7,509	\$1,385	\$1,269	\$2,015	\$447	\$110	\$24	\$2,116	\$79	\$65	\$10,461	\$4,493	\$2,313	\$3,016
Child welfare, total.....	288	140	52	(b)	76	1	1	18	(b)	163	190	86	99	
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	87	22	(b)	(b)	52	1	12	65	(b)	23	22	53	65	
Institutions for dependent children.....	130	92	14	(b)	18	(b)	1	4	(b)	97	104	26	26	
Day nurseries.....	8				5		2		(b)	3			7	8
Services to children with behavior problems.....	27								(b)	16	27			
Institutions for delinquent children.....	37	27	37						(b)	24	37			
Other child-welfare services.....														
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,674	562	955	1,993	82	43	2	14	24	9,591	3,474	209	200	
Work Projects Administration.....	1,300		1,300	(b)						6,796	1,300			
Farm Security Administration.....	(b)		(b)	(b)					(b)	1	(b)			
General relief and family welfare.....	687	334	284		55	8	6		(b)	1,410	618	78	69	
Aid to dependent children.....	195	66	57	72					(b)	201	195			
Services to blind.....	1,294	681	681						(b)	1,094	1,246			
Aid to the blind.....	29	11	4		14				(b)	24	29			
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....														
Special service to travelers.....					6									
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	50	37					8					60	50	
Legal aid.....														
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	146	113			4	27	2		(b)	106	118	24	28	
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	35	1			9	(b)	(b)		24	(c)	30	35	35	
Other services to the handicapped.....														
Domestic-relations and probation service.....														
Other relief and service to adults.....	18	1	1		8	7						18	18	
Health services, total.....	3,095	642	262	22	135	32	11	1,995	25	11	687	789	1,665	2,307
General and special hospitals.....	2,197	91	91	1	75	13	11	1,904	1	11	245	323	1,581	2,197
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	222	303	36	159	(b)		19	28		196	222			
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	11				11					1			1	
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau.....	107	39			41		24			14	39	59	68	
Clinic service.....	15	(b)		5	9	4	1			51	24	8	15	
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	24	12	12											
Medical-social service: Homes and doctors' offices.....														
Public-health-nursing service.....	53	32		5	14		3			33	37	12	17	
School hygiene medical service.....	21									11				
School hygiene nursing service.....	31	18			21					27	31			
Other health services.....	91	81	1	8		1				111	91			
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	423	40			126	34	11	129	54	29	20	40	327	392
Services of group-work agencies.....	266				85	12	10	77	S3	29		241	266	
Special services of group-work agencies.....	6				6									
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	40				39	16	1	10		20	40		6	
Leisure-time programs.....	65				2			43	1			39	47	
Summer camps.....	46					1						46	46	
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	29				29							27	29	
Social-service exchange.....	2				2					2		3	2	
Community Chest.....	26				26							24	26	
Sectarian financial federations.....														
Council of social agencies.....														
Other social-welfare planning councils.....														

\* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

c Data not available.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

## BALTIMORE AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds			Expenditures under —						
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Other sources	Income from voluntary contributions	Receipts from persons receiving services	Net profits from other activities	Public welfare				
										1940	1942	Private welfare		
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$19,814	\$4,359	\$3,417	\$2,452	\$915	\$51,244	\$898	\$5,702	\$80	\$747	\$13,820	\$10,220	\$8,061	\$9,594
Child welfare, total.....	1,449	438	349	(c)	131	178	130	128	16	81	330	401	1,070	958
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	432	115	112	.....	79	22	22	42	40	298	145	489	298	432
Institutions for dependent children.....	432	55	43	(c)	35	121	97	71	3	7	384	379	421	486
Day nurseries.....	43	5	3	(c)	17	10	10	11	2	1	30	30	30	43
Maternity homes.....	19	5	3	(c)	1	9	9	1	1	1	17	17	17	15
Services to children with behavior problems.....	104	89	108	(c)	14	14	10	2	11	32	87	89	111	15
Institutions for delinquent children.....	418	174	188	(c)	10	2	2	2	11	32	242	258	129	160
Other child-welfare services.....	6,922	1,375	1,796	2,433	219	242	136	116	7	596	9,914	5,602	1,052	1,319
Family welfare and relief, total.....	925	1,375	1,796	2,433	219	242	136	116	7	596	9,914	5,602	1,052	1,319
Work Projects Administration.....	1,665	658	718	925	125	140	21	4	.....	3,364	925	2,227	1,376	377
Farm Security Administration.....	1,045	120	402	523	19	146	21	1	.....	1,788	1,045	2,227	1,376	377
General relief and family welfare.....	1,843	330	620	913	20	2	1	1	.....	2,043	1,843	2,227	1,376	377
Aid to dependent children.....	106	37	16	53	20	2	1	1	.....	121	106	121	106	27
Aid to the blind.....	48	2	1	12	2	1	24	5	.....	43	48	43	48	10
Special service to transients and homeless.....	19	103	8	16	20	89	197	56	2	11	183	105	262	280
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	654	1	25	13	17	7	3	2	.....	585	20	27	302	627
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	8	58	7	6	12	2	3	1	(c)	(c)	.....	16	16	15
Other services to the handicapped.....	108	81	7	6	12	2	3	1	(c)	(c)	93	104	4	5
Domestic-relief and nursing service.....	9,941	2,162	1,271	19	219	501	610	5,092	27	41	3,099	3,647	5,243	6,294
Other relief and service to adults.....	5,759	855	177	74	74	181	247	4,201	9	15	1,125	1,052	3,654	4,654
Health services, total.....	1,865	21	432	38	140	97	101	16	.....	19	168	379	421	486
General and special hospitals.....	1,442	550	597	(c)	115	367	9	307	(c)	3	1,125	595	417	486
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	617	116	63	11	45	101	292	(c)	(c)	(c)	143	185	530	432
Clinic service.....	26	19	9	14	7	1	3	3	.....	38	26	38	26	26
Mental-hygiene clinics, and doctors' offices.....	19	9	9	11	4	(c)	1	7	.....	20	19	(c)	(c)	185
Medical-social service, and doctors' offices.....	201	176	176	11	59	2	13	40	1	(c)	156	174	126	117
Public-health-nursing service.....	29	29	28	59	2	13	40	1	(c)	28	29	29	29	29
School hygiene medical service.....	75	75	75	10	73	12	40	(c)	(c)	68	75	69	77	77
School hygiene nursing service.....	513	326	2	19	10	73	12	40	(c)	265	456	479	485	757
Other health services.....	1,236	374	1	195	219	23	367	30	29	476	479	485	757	757
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	473	374	1	138	86	18	207	23	.....	318	473	318	473	91
Services of group-work agencies.....	91	374	1	138	86	18	207	23	.....	479	479	479	479	91
Special services of group-work agencies.....	479	374	1	138	86	18	207	23	.....	479	479	479	479	91
Leisure-time activities.....	147	4	4	34	3	4	68	75	.....	124	147	124	147	147
Summer camps.....	147	4	4	34	3	4	68	75	.....	124	147	124	147	147
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	266	10	16	152	105	(c)	(c)	(c)	.....	1	211	266	266	266
Social-service exchange.....	16	16	16	111	16	(c)	(c)	(c)	.....	17	16	17	16	16
Public health service.....	10	10	10	111	16	(c)	(c)	(c)	.....	89	10	89	10	10
Sectarian, financial, federations.....	99	99	99	5	6	(c)	(c)	(c)	.....	21	99	21	99	111
Council of social agencies.....	20	9	5	20	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	.....	1	20	1	20	20
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	21	1	1	20	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	.....	1	21	1	21	20

\* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.  
 b Includes \$53,391 from sectarian financial federations.  
 c Less than \$50.  
 d Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In thousands)\*

## BIRMINGHAM AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Contributions Community Chest	Other sources	Private funds		Net profits from persons or activities	Expenditures under —		
		Local	State	Federal			Income from individuals	Income from foundations		All other	Public auspices	Private auspices
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$6,360	\$1,057	\$652	\$2,047	\$395	\$171	\$2	\$1,209	\$6	\$223	\$6,511	\$4,883
Child welfare, total.....	308	75	63	(b)	116	27	(b)	20	7	124	138	145
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	66	16	13	(b)	28	2		3	(b)	24	30	36
Institutions for dependent children.....	86	3	7		47	25	(b)	2	(b)	5	2	10
Day nurseries.....	26				23	(b)		2		5	3	26
Maternity homes.....	24	47	3		17	2		5		47	51	20
Other child welfare services.....	55	9	39					1	6	44	55	
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,370	298	230	2,546	43	95	(b)	13	144	5,291	3,127	131
Public Projects Administration.....	2,250			2,250					4,435	2,340		
General relief and family welfare.....	159	62	46	2	13	38		1	14	100	1	19
Aid to dependent children.....	292	80	78	135	129				291	292		50
Aid to the aged.....	298	85	83	6					257	298		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	9	4	4		7	1		1	12	13		6
Service to travelers.....	1								1			1
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	14			10	3			1	(b)		10	14
Legal aid.....												
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	59	52		3	(b)			4	51	52	7	7
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	186		13	13	11	6	(b)	(b)	144	25	25	89
Other services to the handicapped.....	35	16	7					7	32	38		
Other child welfare service.....	48			2		46			3	48		
Other relief and service to adults.....												
Health services, total.....	2,289	597	358	101	68	18	1	1,075	72	992	1,513	651
General and special hospitals.....	1,417	308	4	17	27	4	(b)	1,051	6	375	669	625
Sanatoriums for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	50	30	9		31			10	66	80		748
Hospitals for children.....	395								65	235	396	
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau.....									(b)	110	110	19
Clinic service.....	131	45	(b)		54	7	11	12	(b)			20
Mental-hygiene clinics.....												
Medical-social services.....	9	3		6					(c)	9		
Public-health-nursing service.....	65	37		22	3	1		2	40	59	5	6
School hygiene medical service.....	4	3	1					3	2	2		3
Other health services.....	2	2							1	160	185	2
Other health services.....	187	170	13	2			(b)		1			
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	336	86		114	30			100	6	105	104	216
Services of group-work agencies.....	134			80	9			40	6	(b)	140	134
Special services of group-work agencies.....	14				14							14
Local groups under national programs.....	116	86			22	(b)		18		105	104	27
Local groups under national programs.....	27							38	(b)			49
Summer camps.....	57											57
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	57	1	(b)	(b)	54	1	1				1	50
Special service exchange.....	7			(b)	8	(b)						8
Secretary of Children's Bureau.....	47			(b)	46							47
Sectarian financial federations.....												
Council of social agencies.....	(b)	(b)		(b)	(b)	1					(b)	(b)
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	1											

\* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.  
 b Less than \$500.  
 c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In thousands)<sup>a</sup>

## BUFFALO AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds				Expenditures under —		
		Local	State	Federal	Community Chest	Contributions from other sources	Income from business and service activities	Net profits from other activities	Public auspices	Private auspices	
<b>TOTAL, all fields</b>	<b>\$19,911</b>	<b>\$7,191</b>	<b>\$3,895</b>	<b>\$1,683</b>	<b>\$695</b>	<b>\$949</b>	<b>\$186</b>	<b>\$4,914</b>	<b>\$105</b>	<b>\$293</b>	<b>\$7,421</b>
<b>Child welfare, total</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>221</b>		<b>122</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>869</b>
Protective, foster care of dependent children	801	454	87		90	59	52	99		(c)	201
Institutions for dependent children	590	343	18		3	170	24	22	9	1	590
Maternity homes	76	13			26	24	1	12			63
Services to children with behavior problems	175	148	27								186
Institutions for delinquent children	129	24	89		4	10	1	1	5	(c)	79
Other child-welfare services	5										5
<b>Family welfare and relief, total</b>	<b>8,949</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>7,059</b>
Work Projects Administration	710			710							710
General relief and family welfare	3,474	1,772	1,336	(c)	164	165	2	34		2	9,636
Services to aged	1,729	479	521	716				13			1,396
Aid to the aged	53	14	15	24				(c)			42
Service to blind	5	2			3						5
Special service to travelers	156	112	26		3	11		19			205
Special service to homeless											
Special overnight care											
Legal aid	31	16			13	87	52	123		4	351
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	710	416	10	10	22	5	5	(c)		250	416
Services to handicapped	302										302
Other services to the handicapped											
Domestic-relations and probation service	123	123									113
Other relief and service to adults	48	44						4			39
<b>Health services, total</b>	<b>8,732</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3,893</b>
General and special hospitals	5,304	1,123	65	10			6	4,032		19	927
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	442	427								5	421
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	1,619	18	1,424		1			171		5	1,594
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	325	109			7		30	45		2	217
Mental hygiene clinics	43	14			10	13	7	(c)		(c)	94
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices	60	42	17								60
Medical-social service	33	13									(c)
Sanatoriums	32	16			68	7	12	4			13
School hygiene service	129	116	15					40			127
School hygiene nursing service	144	130	14								138
Other health services	405	297	32		7	47	4	15	(c)	1	283
<b>Group-work and leisure-time activities, total</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>483</b>
Services of group-work agencies	446	1			120	145	20	115	67	1	508
Special services of group-work agencies											
Public recreation other than summer camps	508	431	19	1				56	(c)	(c)	483
Local groups under national programs	119				67	28		23	(c)	1	110
Summer camps	84				8	1	(c)	72	2		68
<b>Placing, financing, and coordinating services</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(c)</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>119</b>
Social-service exchange	14	10			2	2					13
Community Chest	42				41					1	42
Securities financial federations	50				50						43
Other social-welfare planning councils	15	(c)			9		1	5			14

<sup>a</sup>Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup>Includes \$435,623 from sectarian financial federations.

<sup>c</sup>Less than \$500.

<sup>d</sup>Includes \$190 for one agency then in operation.

<sup>e</sup>Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.



APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Aupices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

CANTON AREA  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds				Private funds				Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Other sources	Income from investments	Service from persons and service	Profits from business activities	All other	Public auspices		
											1940	1942	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$4,695	\$677	\$935	\$1,090	\$377	\$110	\$14	\$1,355	\$35	\$101	\$4,967	\$2,924	\$1,772
Child welfare, total.....	267	175	27	1	48	10	2	45	3	8	107	175	122
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	159	34	.....	1	48	10	2	45	3	8	107	175	122
Institutions for dependent children.....	49	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	67	115
Day nurseries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	49	2
Maternity homes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	4
Other child welfare services.....	34	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	4
Institutions for delinquent children.....	31	4	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	31	.....
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	2,262	251	775	1,087	25	31	5	7	7	75	4,325	2,122	102
Work Projects Administration.....	375	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,340	375	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	218	106	85	.....	5	19	1	1	.....	.....	577	106	17
Aid to dependent children.....	173	60	50	62	636	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,134	173	.....
Aid to the aged.....	1,272	60	636	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,272	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and homeless.....	2	10	4	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	27	4
Special service to travelers.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	80	62	.....	.....	2	1	4	5	5	.....	66	71	7
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	81	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Other services to the handicapped.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	20	13	.....	.....	9	8	.....	1	2	.....	13	13	20
Health services, total.....	1,776	267	133	2	106	45	1	1,206	.....	15	501	591	1,184
General and special hospitals.....	1,251	2	.....	.....	60	40	1	1,142	.....	6	81	133	836
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	176	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	153	176	.....
Special hospitals.....	19	50	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	171	102	9
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau.....	8	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	7
Clinic service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mental hygiene clinics.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	.....
Medical services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public-health-nursing service.....	61	20	1	.....	29	4	.....	6	.....	.....	18	21	38
School hygiene medical service.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	24	21	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	22	1
Other health services.....	45	38	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	43	.....
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	344	34	.....	.....	153	25	5	98	26	3	35	35	260
Services of group-work agencies.....	255	.....	.....	132	15	5	5	74	26	3	.....	.....	214
Special services of group-work agencies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....
Summer camps.....	32	.....	.....	.....	20	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	22	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	47	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Social service exchange.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Sectional financial federations.....	45	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Council of social agencies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. <sup>b</sup> Less than \$500. <sup>c</sup> Data not available. <sup>d</sup> Expenditures of one agency providing school hygiene medical service included in school hygiene nursing field because of inability of agency to separate expenditures for the two programs.



APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

CLEVELAND AREA  
(In thousands)\*

Field of service	Public funds				Private funds				Expenditures under —					
	Total expenditures 1942	Local		State	Federal	Contributions Chest	Other sources	Income from in-vestments	Receipts from persons in service	Net profits from other activities	Public auspices			
		1940	1942								1940	1942	1942	
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$33,173	\$7,479	\$5,684	\$6,458	\$3,031	\$565	\$1,480	\$7,536	\$142	\$698	\$41,391	\$20,227	\$11,722	\$12,946
Child welfare, total.....	2,599	1,214	84	.....	790	127	156	202	18	6	1,347	1,306	1,169	1,292
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	1,210	714	.....	.....	396	7	5	85	.....	2	851	725	472	485
Institutions for dependent children.....	620	68	8	.....	245	91	112	79	16	1	62	99	134	134
Maternity homes.....	134	.....	.....	.....	67	10	34	21	1	(b)	.....	.....	68	83
Services to children with behavior problems.....	83	2	1	.....	52	12	2	10	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	311	187	75	.....	30	5	3	6	2	2	211	241	.....	44
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	14,641	1,991	4,461	6,415	606	198	325	89	5	551	34,683	12,954	1,538	1,197
Work Projects Administration.....	4,250	.....	.....	4,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,780	4,250	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	4,185	1,129	2,223	.....	452	126	243	11	.....	(b)	8,071	3,352	780	833
General relief and family welfare.....	1,195	442	.....	351	402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,362	1,195	.....	.....
Aid to dependent children.....	3,066	1,072	.....	1,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,087	3,386	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	114	41	17	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	14	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	80	31	30	.....	2	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	232	16	18
Special service to travelers.....	280	116	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	20
Special overnight care.....	22	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	340	99	7	.....	53	57	68	52	1	2	89	102	234	238
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	595	3	17	.....	15	1	14	1	.....	546	(c)	26	425	568
Services to the handicapped.....	113	113	.....	.....	25	11	.....	.....	4	(b)	112	114	8	55
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	43	10	.....	.....	19	3	.....	8	.....	2	65	10	30	33
Other relief and service to adults.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Health services, total.....	13,736	3,929	1,127	43	634	159	930	6,746	57	111	4,994	5,537	7,450	8,199
General and special hospitals.....	9,428	2,628	143	.....	136	108	745	6,399	.....	37	2,176	2,431	6,459	7,157
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	40	453	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,774	1,265	.....	.....
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	1,265	210	959	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16
Sanitary-hygiene clinics.....	749	233	1	27	.....	1	61	165	8	1	220	286	518	463
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	97	94	1	.....	40	.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	97	96	2	1
Medical-social service.....	100	32	.....	.....	21	1	42	.....	5	(d)	32	(d)	68	68
Public-health-nursing service.....	382	179	1	10	98	.....	37	57	1	223	3187	209	195	195
Public-health-nursing service.....	148	148	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	125	138	.....	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	141	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416	452	204	258
Other health services.....	710	382	14	6	71	49	45	27	49	67	416	452	204	258
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	1,837	333	.....	.....	689	67	58	599	62	30	403	595	1,227	1,332
Services of group-work agencies.....	1,036	.....	.....	.....	595	24	43	317	58	24	2,176	2,431	1,036	1,036
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	498	327	.....	.....	2	17	.....	171	.....	(b)	395	498	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	93	.....	.....	.....	78	12	1	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	64	93
Summer camps.....	192	6	.....	.....	43	15	9	111	4	4	7	7	149	185
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	361	12	12	.....	312	13	10	.....	.....	1	56	25	338	336
Social-service exchange.....	45	12	12	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	25	24	20
Community Chest.....	178	.....	.....	.....	177	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	174	178	178	178
Sectarian financial federations.....	91	.....	.....	.....	77	4	10	.....	.....	.....	96	91	96	91
Council of social agencies.....	47	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	47	45	47
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. \* b Less than \$500.  
 c Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.  
 d Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.  
 e Expenditure of one agency providing school hygiene nursing service included in public-health-nursing field because of inability of agency to separate expenditures for the two programs.

APPENDIX Table 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In thousands)

## DALLAS AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds				Private funds				Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Community Chest	Contributions from other sources	Income from investments	From individuals	Profits from business activities	All other	Public auspices 1940	Public auspices 1942	Private auspices 1942
<b>TOTAL, all fields.....</b>	<b>\$9,291</b>	<b>\$1,033</b>	<b>\$1,923</b>	<b>\$3,405</b>	<b>\$560</b>	<b>\$343</b>	<b>\$46</b>	<b>\$1,554</b>	<b>\$137</b>	<b>\$220</b>	<b>\$5,099</b>	<b>\$6,517</b>	<b>\$2,087</b>
<b>Child welfare, total.....</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>74</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>172</b>
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	79	51	.....	26	(b)	(b)		2	.....	.....	24	51	23
Day nurseries.....	20	16	14	(b)	15	(b)	1	6	.....	.....	27	31	128
Maternity homes.....	9	.....	.....	1	1	1		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Services to children with behavior problems.....	25	23	2	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	11	25	15
Institutions for delinquent children.....	48	18	29	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	46	48	.....
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Family welfare and relief, total.....</b>	<b>5,675</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>3,878</b>	<b>5,249</b>	<b>216</b>
Work Projects Administration.....	1,750	.....	1,750	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	2,558	1,750	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	35	235	107	107	71	51	(b)	1	.....	.....	24	235	85
Aid to dependent children.....	216	2	1,468	1,468	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	10	216	123
Aid to the aged.....	2,936	.....	44	44	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	1,046	2,936	.....
Services and relief to transients and travelers.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	21	.....	18	4	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Special overnight care.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Legal aid and legal services.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	281	.....	5	5	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....
Other services to the handicapped.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	11	11	52
Recreation-relations and probation service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8
Other relief and service to adults.....	37	6	.....	17	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	8	43
<b>Health services, total.....</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>\$80</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1,353</b>
General and special hospitals.....	1,856	295	51	47	48	71	35	1,303	6	(b)	370	291	1,120
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	76	45	27	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	65	76	.....
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	163	.....	155	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	254	163	.....
Clinic service.....	209	50	.....	26	22	16	6	33	56	(b)	63	60	174
Mental hygiene clinics.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	20	6	5
Medical service: Public health.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Public health service.....	23	30	1	9	28	5	1	.....	.....	.....	(c)	13	.....
School hygiene medical service.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	5	6	34
School hygiene nursing service.....	30	19	11	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....
Other health service.....	154	118	5	8	7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	131	14
<b>Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>386</b>
Services of group-work agencies.....	238	.....	.....	66	49	3	63	57	(b)	.....	.....	.....	173
Special services of group-work agencies.....	20	.....	.....	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	173	96	.....	.....	36	13	.....	75	1	138	173	.....	55
Local groups under national programs.....	55	.....	.....	.....	23	12	(b)	37	2	.....	.....	.....	58
Summer camps.....	79	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
<b>Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>97</b>
Social-service exchange.....	7	.....	(b)	(b)	6	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Community Chest.....	69	.....	.....	69	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
General social welfare.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
Council of social agencies.....	16	.....	12	5	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.  
separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>c</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported



APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942.—Continued  
(In thousands)\*

## DAYTON AREA

Field of service	Public funds			Private funds			Net transfers from other activities	Expenditures under —		
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Other sources	Income from investments	Public auspices 1940	1942	Private auspices 1940
<b>TOTAL, all fields.....</b>	<b>\$8,124</b>	<b>\$1,160</b>	<b>\$1,530</b>	<b>\$2,091</b>	<b>\$506</b>	<b>\$212</b>	<b>\$57</b>	<b>\$7,093</b>	<b>\$4,504</b>	<b>\$2,810</b>
<b>Child welfare, total.....</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>124</b>
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	143	42	8	(b)	61	6	33	(b)	41	40
Day nurseries.....	12	8	33	(b)	1	6	2	111	119	9
Maternity homes.....	9	1	3	(b)	6	(b)	(b)	(b)	3	3
Services to children with behavior problems.....	29	29	7	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	33	29	29
Institutions for delinquent children.....	47	41	7	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	32	47	47
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Family welfare and relief, total.....</b>	<b>3,332</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6,334</b>	<b>3,631</b>
Wink Projects Administration.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	2,893	1,000	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	14	10	201	.....	34	17	3	4	1,480	30
Relief for elderly welfare.....	226	73	65	87	.....	.....	.....	204	226	71
Aid to dependent children.....	1,866	.....	.....	933	.....	.....	.....	1,622	1,866	.....
Aid to the aged.....	38	14	5	19	.....	.....	.....	31	38	.....
Aid to the blind.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	9	1	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Institutions for mentally defective.....	9	78	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....
Shelters for the handicapped.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other services to the handicapped.....	175	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	169	.....	.....
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	8	31	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	19	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....
<b>Health services, total.....</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>1,931</b>
General and special hospitals.....	2,440	259	24	2	85	73	10	(b)	.....	2,440
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	120	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	97	32	120
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	224	47	147	.....	.....	.....	31	211	224	16
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	17	17	.....	.....	2	(b)	.....	3	17	21
Clinics.....	31	18	9	.....	11	(b)	.....	(b)	53	25
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical services: Homes and doctors' offices.....	25	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical social service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physician services.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School hygiene medical service.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other health services.....	142	106	4	10	.....	.....	.....	102	116	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>101</b>
Service of group-work activities.....	485	.....	.....	35	133	59	34	145	.....	416
Public recreation of group-work agencies.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	100	38	.....	.....	3	(b)	.....	101	100	35
Local groups under national program.....	47	.....	.....	.....	28	4	(b)	.....	.....	.....
Summer camps.....	20	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>66</b>
Social-service exchange.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Community Chest.....	43	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Sectional financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

\* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

(In thousands)<sup>a</sup>

## DES MOINES AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds				Net profits from persons receiving service activities	Expenditures under —				
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Contributions from other sources	Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service		Public supplies		Private supplies		
										1940	1942	1940	1942	
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$6,295	\$1,418	\$731	\$2,639	\$313	\$71	\$12	\$1,064	\$2	\$7,097	\$4,839	\$1,208	\$1,456	
Child welfare, total.....	302	154	61	(b)	46	17	8	15	(b)	154	185	106	117	
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	70	36	3	.....	26	3	.....	5	.....	10	15	48	57	
Institutions for dependent children.....	110	55	24	.....	20	10	3	6	(b)	71	73	33	37	
Day nurseries.....	24	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	(b)	.....	.....	24	24	
Maternity homes.....	36	38	.....	.....	10	.....	5	.....	(b)	35	38	38	38	
Services to children with behavior problems.....	59	23	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	38	59	.....	.....	
Institutions for delinquent children.....	1	.....	1	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Other child-welfare services.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,073	631	610	2,623	29	38	3	16	1	42	6,193	3,863	81	110
Work Projects Administration.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,713	2,000	.....	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	(b)	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,114	(b)504	23	27
Aid to dependent children.....	41	41	.....	.....	11	12	2	2	.....	.....	51	41	.....	.....
Aid to the aged.....	1,731	18	38	36	6	(b)	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	1,168	1,173	.....	.....
Aid to blind.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	72	.....	6	7
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	(b)
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special overnight care.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	75	63	.....	.....	3	2	1	5	1	.....	66	63	10	12
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	40	(b)	.....	.....	1	2	.....	6	41	(c)	30	50	30	50
Other services to the handicapped.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	2	6
Other relief and service to adults.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	3	(b)	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Health services, total.....	1,676	596	60	16	64	21	1	917	(b)	(b)	665	709	778	966
General and special hospitals.....	1,109	240	47	3	12	9	1	880	(b)	(b)	188	220	693	880
Hospitals for chronic and subacute patients.....	228	219	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	75	.....	.....
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau.....	74	46	9	.....	14	3	.....	3	(b)	(b)	196	224	.....	.....
Clinic service.....	11	(b)	.....	(b)	10	(b)	.....	.....	(b)	(b)	62	54	21	20
Mental hygiene clinics.....	14	(b)	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	(b)	19	14	10	11
Medical-social service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public health-nursing service.....	62	16	.....	6	28	(b)	.....	11	(b)	(b)	19	15	46	46
School hygiene medical service.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	48	43	43
School hygiene nursing service.....	53	41	.....	3	.....	9	.....	(b)	(b)	59	44	8	9	9
Other health services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	312	38	.....	.....	141	15	1	116	(b)	(b)	86	82	214	230
Services of group-work agencies.....	132	.....	.....	.....	102	2	1	27	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	131	132
Special services of group-work agencies.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	11	.....	46	(b)	(b)	.....	82	15	15
Local groups under national programs.....	38	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	16	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	40	40
Local groups under national programs.....	43	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	34	1	.....	.....	42	43	43
Summer camps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	33	33
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	33	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22
Social-service exchange.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Community Chest.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	24
Sectarian financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8
Council of social agencies.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of column amounts.<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.<sup>c</sup> Data not available.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures For Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auxiliaries, 1940 and 1942—Continued

(In thousands)<sup>a</sup>

## PORT WORTH AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds				Expenditures under —				
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from voluntary service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public supplies			
					Community Chest	Other sources				1940	1942	1940	
TOTAL, all fields.	\$6,100	\$635	\$1,247	\$2,828	\$235	\$75	\$21	\$937	\$36	\$86	\$4,582	\$4,774	\$961
Child welfare, total.	157	57	26	(b)	45	17	6	6	1	64	79	88	76
Protective, foster care of dependent children.	4	3	(b)	(b)	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3	3	1
Institutions for dependent children.	93	20	7	(b)	41	14	5	6	6	21	21	73	73
Day nurseries.	9	9			9		9			9	5	9	5
Services to children with behavior problems	27	27			3	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	15	27	8	4
Institutions for delinquent children.	19		19						(b)	18	19		
Other child-welfare services	4,155	149	1,073	2,773	40	30	1	9	5	76	3,870	3,990	77
Family welfare and relief, total.	1,700			1,700							2,818	1,700	
Work Projects Administration.	174				27	24		3	(b)	246	119	27	55
General relief and family welfare	1,526	174	68	68	68					755	1,377		
Aid to dependent children.	1,377	18	18	18	4	(b)					37		
Aid to the blind.	4				2	5		7	(b)		4		4
Service and relief to transients and travelers.	14												
Shelters for transient and homeless.	30	26	7	6	4	(b)	1	2	76	25	26	4	4
Legal aid	94							1		14	13	18	81
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.	5	3			2		5		9		13	5	5
Other services to the handicapped													
Domestic-relations and probation service													
Other relief and service to adults.													
Health services, total.	1,480	393	149	54	11	13	15	834	9	1	561	607	647
General and special hospitals.	1,054	188	3	3	6	4	15	832	3	(b)	193	195	636
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.	61	38	20	2				(b)	(b)	(b)	50	61	839
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	124	(b)	116					1	7	(b)	98	124	
Clinic service.	59	31		23	(b)	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	59	55	3
Mental hygiene clinics.													
Medical service: homes and doctors' offices.	11	9		2					7	7		11	
Public health service.	45	30		14							36	45	
School hygiene medical service.	17	17									14	17	
School hygiene nursing service.	28	28									24	28	
Other health services.	81	50	10	10	5	5			(b)	(b)	79	70	8
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.	256	32			91	15	5	88	16	8	86	94	103
Services of group-work agencies.	108				68	4	(b)	23	13	1			61
Special recreation of group-work agencies.	11				1	3			(b)	8			11
Public recreation other than summer camps	94	32			15	5	5	52			86	94	
Special groups under national programs	22				7	1	(b)	2	2				20
Summer camps.	21							11	1	(b)			21
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	53	4			42	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4	45	48
Social-service exchange	3				3								3
Community Chest.	37				37		(b)					36	37
Other social agencies.	7				7				(b)				6
Council of social agencies													7
Other social-welfare planning councils.	6	4			2			(b)			4		2

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

(In Thousands)

## HARTFORD AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds			Expenditures under —						
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Other sources	Income from investments	Receipts from persons or service	Profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices 1940 1942	Private auspices 1940 1942		
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$9,306	\$1,636	\$1,888	\$947	\$759	\$247	\$500	\$3,244	\$102	\$82	\$5,801	\$4,355	\$3,078	\$4,951
Child welfare, total.....	904	184	368		139	20	105	87		1	527	527	307	377
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	409	28	190		106	1	25	57			234	234	152	152
Institutions for dependent children.....	268	110	54		10	2	74	21		1	138	139	112	129
Day nurseries.....	24				15	2	3	5					11	24
Maternity homes.....	24				2	16	4	1			40	40	15	24
Services to children with behavior problems.....	49	46			6			3			115	124	6	6
Institutions for delinquent children.....	130		124											
Other child-welfare services.....														
Family welfare and relief, total.....	2,783	692	738	839	220	114	84	60	33	2	3,886	2,293	502	490
Work Projects Administration.....	340			340							1,653	340		
Farm Security Administration.....														
General relief and family welfare.....	933	551	135		194	21	12	17		2	1,064	696	275	236
Aid to dependent children.....	198	80	58								111	198		
Aid to the aged.....	699	450	436					13			901	899		
Aid to the blind.....	15	10	5		8	(b)	1	1	(b)		24	15	8	10
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....														
Special service to travelers.....														
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	80	7	17		6	12	1	14	24		37	24	45	56
Legal aid.....	3	3									1	3		
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	236	56	44		66	58	11		9	(b)	91	100	124	135
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	16		2		5		(b)				2	12	14	14
Other services to the handicapped.....	15	15												
Domestic-relief and probation service.....														
Other relief and service to adults.....	38				6	14	13	4			13	15	37	38
Health services, total.....	4,937	691	782	8	142	52	221	2,968	6	66	1,342	1,469	1,757	3,468
General and special hospitals.....	3,583	271	100		32	102	2,924	3		64	424	383	1,529	3,200
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	17	262									194	282		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	489	86	403								432	489		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....														
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	138	66	15	1	30	(b)	2	26		(b)	98	81	57	87
Clinic service.....	12	10	2	(b)	28	(b)					11	12	25	29
Medical services: Homes and doctors' offices.....														
Medical-social service.....	28	8			3		14	2		2	(d)		28	28
Public-health-nursing service.....	128	20			75	(b)	14	14	6		44	45	126	128
Public health-nursing service.....	148	40									53	54	53	54
School hygiene service.....	54	54									87	123	21	26
Other health services.....	149	116		7	6	20					45	65	460	553
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	618	60		198	57	89	128	64	12	45	359	359	71	71
Services of group-work agencies.....	359	4		140	18	79	65	47	7		364	364	31	36
Special services of group-work agencies.....	71			13	34	4	9	8	4		45	65		
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	65	65							(b)				43	39
Local groups under national programs.....	39			37	1	(b)		55	9	2			54	64
Summer camps.....	64			8	4	5								
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	63			60	3								53	63
Social-service exchange.....	4			4							3	3		4
Community Chest.....	36			36							31	36		
Sectional financial federations.....	21			21									19	21
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	3				3						(c)			3

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

c Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

d Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.



APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

HOUSTON AREA  
(In thousands)<sup>a</sup>

Field of service	Public funds			Private funds			Expenditures under —			
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Income from investments	Profits from business activities	All other	Public auspices 1940	Private auspices 1942
<b>TOTAL, all fields.....</b>	<b>\$9,045</b>	<b>\$1,319</b>	<b>\$1,576</b>	<b>\$3,008</b>	<b>\$824</b>	<b>\$138</b>	<b>\$1,774</b>	<b>\$59</b>	<b>\$5,125</b>	<b>\$2,857</b>
Child welfare, total.....	510	234	38	(b)	214	3	10	2	225	256
Preventive, total.....	210	100	15	1	21	2	5	1	34	26
Dependent children.....	155	88	3	(b)	52	1	9	1	76	62
Day nurseries.....	15	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	10	12
Maternity homes.....	14	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	(b)	11	14
Services to children with behavior problems.....	46	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	46	.....	.....
Services to dependent children.....	30	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	58	71	7
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	4,731	238	1,261	2,946	215	7	(b)	12	3,787	4,447
Work Projects Administration.....	1,675	.....	.....	1,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,473	1,675
Farm Security Administration.....	354	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387	205
Aid to dependent children.....	164	202	82	82	134	6	(b)	4	851	164
Aid to the aged.....	2,266	.....	1,133	1,133	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,266	.....
Aid to the blind.....	71	.....	36	36	23	(b)	2	.....	71	23
Special services to travelers and wanderers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	18	1	.....	.....	16	.....	1	5	1	27
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheltered employment for dependent adults.....	62	35	.....	.....	26	(b)	1	31	34	28
Other employment for the handicapped.....	73	.....	11	11	4	.....	.....	48	20	21
Other services to the handicapped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	6	.....	8
Health services, total.....	3,120	769	280	62	109	69	214	23	1,870	1,103
General and special hospitals.....	2,177	393	16	9	10	34	165	22	334	385
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	123	74	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	229	179
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	218	19	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	223	213
Hospital admitting.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinic service.....	296	140	6	20	22	15	50	34	151	174
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	27	.....	.....	.....	26	(b)	.....	1	.....	.....
Medical services: homes and doctors' offices.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)	2
Public-health-nursing service.....	90	19	3	15	50	1	.....	1	23	37
School hygiene medical service.....	18	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18
School hygiene nursing service.....	41	28	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	108
Other health services.....	126	36	4	6	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	577	58	.....	209	60	11	183	53	3	328
Services of group-work agencies.....	274	1	.....	154	4	11	52	48	2	244
Social services of group-work agencies.....	74	.....	.....	2	51	.....	19	1	.....	74
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	120	13
Summer camps.....	63	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	(b)	52	63
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	34	.....	.....	5	2	.....	24	2	34	32
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	77	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
Social-service exchange.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Social service.....	56	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Scriptural financial institutions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council of social agencies.....	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup>Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. Less than \$500. <sup>b</sup>Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures For Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In thousands)<sup>a</sup>

## KANSAS CITY, MO., AREA

Field of service	Public funds			Contributions		Private funds			Expenditures under —			
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Community Chest	Other sources	Income from voluntary service	Receipts from persons receiving service	All other	Public auspices		
										1940	1942	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$13,882	\$2,240	\$2,257	\$4,297	\$913	\$4,694	\$151	\$2,658	\$358	\$11,874	\$9,469	\$3,767
Child welfare, total.....	635	271	28	(c)	205	34	65	26	2	213	294	331
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	153	64	61	(c)	71	8	(c)	9	(c)	(d)	63	51
Institutions for dependent children.....	244	61	(c)	(c)	86	18	65	12	(c)	62	51	193
Maternity.....	28	(c)	(c)	(c)	20	6	(c)	2	(c)	9	28	22
Services to children with behavior problems.....	64	63	(c)	(c)	9	2	(c)	1	(c)	59	64	19
Institutions for delinquent children.....	123	82	28	(c)	9	2	(c)	(c)	(c)	83	106	17
Other child-welfare services.....	1	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1
Family welfare and relief, total.....	7,652	233	2,319	4,271	238	125	59	93	5	9,728	6,857	652
Work Projects Administration.....	2,800	(c)	(c)	2,800	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	5,717	2,800	(c)
General relief and family welfare.....	835	3	663	4	125	38	1	2	1	1,179	608	176
Aid to dependent children.....	354	2	1,349	1,285	2	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,160	2,639	(c)
Aid to the blind.....	125	125	(c)	(c)	18	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	116	125	15
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	18	(c)	(c)	(c)	32	2	7	46	(c)	(c)	(c)	105
Special service to travelers.....	90	6	(c)	(c)	14	61	46	15	(c)	105	105	90
Social overnight care.....	6	193	10	10	3	1	(c)	29	5	10	11	58
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	330	10	(c)	(c)	3	1	(c)	(c)	(c)	385	138	136
Institutions for dependent and handicapped.....	534	16	(c)	(c)	23	21	25	2,380	1	31	1,831	2,261
Domestic relations and probation service.....	45	11	(c)	(c)	44	57	21	2,302	(c)	11	843	988
Other relief and service to adults.....	61	11	(c)	(c)	62	21	3	19	1	2	496	478
Health services, total.....	4,761	1,581	410	25	231	107	25	2,380	1	31	1,831	2,138
General and special hospitals.....	3,353	909	8	(c)	44	57	21	2,302	(c)	11	843	988
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	3,248	165	83	(c)	62	21	3	19	1	2	496	478
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	478	142	314	(c)	62	21	3	19	1	2	496	478
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau.....	150	40	(c)	(c)	62	21	3	19	1	2	496	478
Mental hygiene clinics.....	13	2	(c)	(c)	11	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Medical service: homes and doctors' offices.....	11	8	(c)	(c)	11	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Medical-social service.....	39	26	2	11	75	2	1	(c)	3	12	11	13
Public health-nursing service.....	137	26	(c)	(c)	75	2	1	(c)	6	(c)	32	(c)
School hygiene service.....	74	73	(c)	(c)	30	20	(c)	1	7	6	7	96
Other health services.....	253	187	3	13	30	20	(c)	1	(c)	146	203	52
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	738	155	(c)	(c)	148	226	3	187	3	16	102	190
Service of group-work activities.....	290	(c)	(c)	(c)	118	86	2	75	9	(c)	(c)	(c)
Special recreation of group-work agencies.....	61	4	(c)	(c)	14	43	(c)	(c)	1	102	190	61
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	190	151	(c)	(c)	35	3	(c)	35	3	(c)	(c)	(c)
Local groups under national programs.....	100	17	(c)	(c)	17	(c)	(c)	17	(c)	2	97	90
Summer camps.....	97	(c)	(c)	(c)	14	21	(c)	61	2	(c)	(c)	(c)
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	96	1	(c)	(c)	92	3	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Social-service exchange.....	6	5	(c)	(c)	5	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Community Chest.....	56	1	(c)	(c)	56	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Sectarian financial federations.....	4	1	(c)	(c)	1	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	8	2	(c)	(c)	7	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.<sup>b</sup> Includes \$63,011 from sectarian financial federations.<sup>c</sup> Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.<sup>d</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.<sup>e</sup> Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auxiliaries, 1940 and 1942.—Continued

(In thousands)

## LOS ANGELES AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Contributions, Community Chest	Private funds		Net profits from other service activities	All other	Expenditures under—		
		Local	State	Federal		Income from ventures	Receipts from service			Public auxiliaries	Private auxiliaries	
<b>TOTAL, all fields</b>	<b>\$19,857</b>	<b>\$29,564</b>	<b>\$12,425</b>	<b>\$25,292</b>	<b>\$2,947</b>	<b>\$3,954</b>	<b>\$564</b>	<b>\$14,604</b>	<b>\$1,242</b>	<b>\$9,032</b>	<b>\$16,525</b>	<b>\$21,332</b>
<b>Child welfare, total</b>	<b>3,836</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>1,291</b>
Protective, foster care of dependent children, institutions for dependent children, day care, maternity homes	929	130	126	1	173	197	2	87	3	256	262	246
Services to children with behavior problems	67	48	1	(c)	234	167	201	8	15	45	49	823
Institutions for delinquent children, other child-welfare services	1,143	1,143	1	21	21	22	1	17	(c)	1,005	1,143	91
<b>Family welfare and relief, total</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>91</b>
Work Projects Administration, Farm Security Administration, Aid to dependent children, Aid to the aged, Aid to the blind	53,634	15,314	9,318	25,097	709	1,150	190	980	28	1,149	76,247	50,058
Service and relief to transients and travelers	28	1	(c)	(c)	482	693	(c)	231	6	3	22,270	4,624
Shelters for transient and homeless	202	19	(c)	10	8	8	29	82	6	(c)	86	271
Special overnight care	90	34	(c)	16	42	194	181	179	13	1,137	36	34
Legal aid, aid for aged, dependent adults, sheltered employment for the handicapped	1,510	886	61	52	9	1	1	(c)	8	974	953	496
Other services to the handicapped	1,216	273	273	104	134	224	224	12,947	11	260	273	970
Domestic-relations and probation service	273	273	273	104	134	224	224	12,947	11	260	273	970
Other relief and service to adults	288	36	(c)	192	715	927	53	12,947	11	57	13,301	14,055
<b>Health services, total</b>	<b>28,093</b>	<b>10,393</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12,947</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>13,301</b>	<b>14,055</b>
General and special hospitals, Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients, Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	17,476	4,110	54	42	495	535	53	12,947	11	57	13,301	14,055
Public health service, Health planning and certifying bureaus	2,253	1,859	191	49	43	141	93	171	6	2	1,600	1,720
Clinic service, Medical service, Medical hygiene clinics	3,193	615	2,297	2	1	1	1	271	6	2	2,698	3,172
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices, Public health service, Public health service, School hygiene medical service	1,797	1,112	14	35	167	128	72	259	1	1,362	1,199	642
School hygiene nursing service, Other health services	44	181	378	344	26	4	3	(c)	(d)	(d)	344	181
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	394	369	16	6	33	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	358	399	27
Servicers of group-work agencies, Special services of group-work agencies, Public recreation other than summer camps, Summer camps	518	1,444	1,230	27	66	4	115	31	(c)	1,242	1,323	113
Planning, financing, and coordinating services, Social-service exchange, Community Chest, Council of social agencies, Other social-welfare planning councils	3,851	1,838	(c)	(c)	373	37	(c)	(c)	6	1,901	2,037	1,294
<b>Other social-welfare services, total</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>365</b>
Public recreation other than summer camps, Summer camps	1,972	1,823	(c)	(c)	138	9	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,841	1,972	252
Planning, financing, and coordinating services, Social-service exchange, Community Chest, Council of social agencies, Other social-welfare planning councils	262	15	(c)	(c)	18	2	(c)	(c)	4	59	65	262
<b>Other social-welfare services, total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Other social-welfare services, total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Other social-welfare services, total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Other social-welfare services, total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Other social-welfare services, total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Includes \$303,332 from sectarian financial federations, expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

<sup>c</sup> Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In thousands)<sup>a</sup>

## LOUISVILLE AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Contributions			Private funds			Expenditures under—			
		Local	State	Federal	Community Chest	Other sources	Amount from in-vestments	Receipts from in-persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices	Private auspices	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$7,967	\$2,549	\$626	\$1,645	\$599	\$4495	\$120	\$1,815	\$73	\$114	\$5,098	\$5,014	\$2,368	\$2,954
Child welfare, total.....	781	483	21	21	71	72	43	38	31	(c)	559	552	210	229
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	203	140	3	.....	38	1	4	17	.....	.....	166	148	49	54
Institutions for dependent children.....	316	167	(c)	.....	7	69	36	13	26	(c)	153	162	128	137
Maternity homes.....	24	.....	.....	.....	17	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	20	24	.....
Services to children with behavior problems.....	115	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	127	115	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	113	61	18	21	5	.....	1	2	4	.....	108	107	8	6
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,169	762	331	1,529	140	168	64	50	16	101	2,386	2,620	468	540
Work Projects Administration.....	1,280	.....	.....	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	611	247	4	(c)	87	61	2	1	9	.....	455	52	140	160
Aid to the aged.....	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248	.....	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	594	.....	.....	.....	322	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	477	594	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	15	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	15
Shelters for transient homeless.....	25	1	.....	.....	5	2	1	15	(c)	.....	.....	.....	20	25
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	60	32	.....	.....	68	.....	11	11
Institutions for dependent adults.....	267	84	.....	.....	11	86	(c)	.....	.....	.....	189	189	123	123
Other services to the handicapped.....	132	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	(c)	1	.....	101	(b)	11	189	123
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	36	13	.....	1	(c)	14	(c)	(c)	7	(c)	6	13	27	23
Health services, total.....	3,429	1,239	274	95	129	92	10	1,860	17	12	1,352	1,703	1,347	1,726
General and special hospitals.....	2,162	554	5	.....	51	44	7	1,471	15	11	416	982	1,212	1,579
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	418	397	.....	.....	22	1	3	3	2	1	347	391	21	27
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	259	.....	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	259	.....	.....
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	230	138	1	.....	56	1	(c)	.....	.....	.....	488	222	15	17
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	31	2	.....	.....	19	9	(c)	(c)	29	(c)	3	5	23	26
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	9	.....	.....
Medical-social service.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	18	.....	.....
Public-mental-nursing service.....	155	86	.....	18	36	1	(c)	13	.....	1	61	108	49	50
Public health service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other health services.....	140	45	9	15	1	26	(c)	44	.....	.....	130	113	27	27
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	520	64	.....	(c)	195	89	3	167	9	1	122	138	277	391
Services of group-work agencies.....	237	.....	.....	.....	144	22	3	59	8	(c)	.....	189	237	.....
Special services of group-work agencies.....	64	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	138	64	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	73	(c)	.....	122	138	.....	.....
Local groups under national program.....	41	.....	.....	.....	36	1	.....	5	.....	(c)	.....	38	41	.....
Summer camps.....	49	.....	.....	(c)	16	1	(c)	30	1	(c)	.....	50	49	.....
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	68	2	.....	.....	63	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	68	.....
Social-service exchange.....	4	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Community Chest.....	41	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	41	.....
Sectional financial federations.....	18	.....	.....	.....	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	18	.....
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.  
<sup>b</sup> Includes \$1,425 from sectarian financial federations.  
<sup>c</sup> Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.  
<sup>d</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.



APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

(In thousands)<sup>a</sup>  
MILWAUKEE AREA

Field of service	Public funds			Contributions			Private funds			Auspices		
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Community Chest	Other sources	Income from voluntary contributions	Income from service activities	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices	Private auspices
<b>TOTAL, all fields.</b>	<b>427,814</b>	<b>58,586</b>	<b>\$2,215</b>	<b>\$5,031</b>	<b>\$1,020</b>	<b>b \$573</b>	<b>\$173</b>	<b>\$4,547</b>	<b>\$163</b>	<b>\$506</b>	<b>\$28,072</b>	<b>\$16,513</b>
<b>Child welfare, total.</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>124</b>		<b>206</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>782</b>
Protective, foster care of dependent children.	275	75	3		116	31	7	43	(c)		93	78
Institutions for dependent children.	636	432	3		64	79	35	19	2	2	389	421
Day nurseries.	9	3			3	3						209
Services to children with behavior problems.	44	3			14	10	1	10	7		3	7
Institutions for delinquent children.	287	74	116		10	22	9	2	54		92	93
Other child-welfare services.	2									(d)	147	188
<b>Family welfare and relief, total.</b>	<b>11,420</b>	<b>3,466</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>5,006</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>22,129</b>	<b>10,348</b>
Work Projects Administration.	3,100			3,100							10,992	3,100
Farm Security Administration.											(c)	
General relief and family welfare.	2,793	2,442	14		141	153	11	13	4	15	6,586	2,456
Aid to dependent children.	1,122	478	387		287						1,309	335
Aid to the blind.	1,000	357	1		357						1,122	
Aid to the blind.	123	26	35		62						2,821	133
Service and relief to transients and travelers.	19			1	17	(c)					116	
Special service to travelers.	25				14	11	(c)		1	24		18
Special service to the aged and homeless.	69	6			25							60
Special overnight care.	8				8	(c)						6
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.	463	221	8		27	49	45	117	3	1	193	228
Unemployed employment for the handicapped.	541	8	29	11	39	(c)	(c)		453	73	192	215
Other health services.	31	61			2	(c)	(c)				57	266
Domestic-relations and probation service.	61	3			17	12	3				3	3
Other relief and service to adults.	3										3	23
<b>Health services, total.</b>	<b>8,275</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,993</b>	<b>4,179</b>
General and special hospitals.	4,628	3,527	196		145	69	38	3,108	(c)		1,331	2,786
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.	683	375	196							(c)	1,669	3,614
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.	1,605	921	492				5				1,447	1,591
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.												14
Mental-service clinics.	383	173	12	(c)	43	1	14	111	28		255	200
Mental-service offices.	27	27									78	27
Medical-social service.	9											9
Public-health-nursing service.	242	110	110	2	59	2	3	66	(c)	(c)	109	112
Public health nursing service.	159	159		1	1						149	159
School hygiene nursing service.	395	233	44	22	15	62		19	(c)	(c)	229	299
Other health services.												85
<b>Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>199</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>1,204</b>
General group-work agencies.	307				139	19	1	87	58	4		277
Special group-work agencies.	61											307
Public recreation other than summer camps.	1,204	988	13					202			1,229	1,204
Local groups under national programs.	1,662				41	1	3	15	2	(c)	47	62
Summer camps.	94				19	2	(c)	69	2	1		82
<b>Planning, financing, and coordinating services.</b>	<b>105</b>				<b>88</b>	<b>17</b>						<b>112</b>
Social-service exchange.	9											10
Community Chest.	61				9							67
Sectarian financial federations.	17				61							15
Other social-welfare planning councils.	18				18							20

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. <sup>b</sup> Includes \$174,200 from sectarian financial federations. <sup>c</sup> Less than \$500. <sup>d</sup> Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

NEW ORLEANS AREA  
(In Thousands)\*

Field of service	Public Funds				Private Funds				Expenditures under —											
	Total expenditures 1942		Local		State		Federal		Contributions (Community Chest)		Income from investments		Receipts from other persons receiving services		Net proceeds from other activities		Public supplies		Private supplies	
	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	
<b>TOTAL, all fields</b>	<b>\$15,141</b>		<b>\$972</b>	<b>\$4,789</b>	<b>\$5,182</b>	<b>\$641</b>	<b>\$564</b>	<b>\$273</b>	<b>\$2,389</b>	<b>\$61</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>\$11,011</b>	<b>\$3,302</b>	<b>\$4,130</b>			
<b>Child welfare, total</b>	<b>521</b>		<b>117</b>	<b>61</b>																
Protective, foster care of dependent children	124		7	47																
Institutions for dependent children	230		27	61																
Maternity homes	1		1	1																
Services to children with behavior problems	25		1	1																
Institutions for delinquent children	20		20	14																
Other child-welfare services	98		61	14																
<b>Family welfare and relief, total</b>	<b>8,135</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>5,098</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>(b)</b>				<b>11,778</b>	<b>7,313</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>822</b>			
Work Projects Administration	3,700				3,700										8,577	3,700				
Farm Security Administration	(b)				(b)										(b)					
General relief and family welfare	994				994										706	115				
Maternity hospitals	1,277				993										1,373	1,727				
Aid to the aged	1,293				685										997	1,293				
Aid to the blind	103				52										73	103				
Service and relief to transients and travelers	21																			
Shelters for transient and homeless	29																			
Special overnight care	6																			
Legal aid	1																			
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	303		59																	
Shelters for the feeble-minded	259																			
Other services to the handicapped	2		2		4										2	57	1			
Domestic-relations and probation service	78														9	116	290			
Other relief and service to adults																				
<b>Health services, total</b>	<b>5,796</b>		<b>599</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>			<b>2,143</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>2,520</b>			
General and special hospitals	3,676		15	1,520											1,191	1,545	1,696	2,131		
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	163		30	159											163	23	23	113		
Clinics for nervous and mental patients	683		30	552											440	570	77			
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	570		105	260	38	42	5	45	67	5	2			135	389	188	181			
Mental hygiene clinics	22																			
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices	4		1																	
Medical-social service	86		8	53											(c)	2	1	2	3	
Medical-social service: Hospital and outpatient	100		30												100	64	3			
School hygiene medical service	30		30												19	30	27	27		
School hygiene nursing service	27		27												27	27	27	27		
Other health services	428		329	19	46	13	17	(b)	3					252	394	17	35			
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	598		192																	
Services of group-work agencies	163																			
Special services of group-work agencies	86																			
Public recreation other than summer camps	278		190												241	278				
Local groups under national programs	32		(b)																	
Summer camps																				
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	92		3	6											3	82	89			
Social-service exchange	8		(b)	6																
Community Chest	50																			
General social agencies	20		(b)																	
Council of social agencies	13		3																	
Other social-welfare planning councils																				

\* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

b Less than \$500.

c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

OKLAHOMA CITY AREA  
(in thousands)<sup>a</sup>

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds			All other	Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Receipts from private service		Profits from other activities	Public auspices	Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources						
TOTAL, all fields.	\$4,909	\$457	\$1,261	\$2,499	\$281	\$136	\$217	\$44	\$3,837	\$4,205	\$524	\$704
CHILD welfare, total.	190	57	64		50	14	4		92	104	79	87
Protective, foster care of dependent children.	31	4	5		20	2	2		24	31	24	31
Institutions for dependent children.	73	29	23		15	6	1		44	42	24	31
Day nurseries.	12				10	2	2		(b)	11	13	13
Maternity homes.	13				6		(b)		17	25	11	12
Services to children with behavior problems.	5	25							31	37		
Institutions for delinquent children.	37		37									
Other child-welfare services.												
Family welfare and relief, total.	3,930	220	1,007	2,496	60	78	26	(b)	3,366	3,722	132	208
Work Projects Administration.	1,500			1,500					1,622	1,500		
Farm Security Administration.	1			1	53	61	3	(b)	199	204	70	118
General relief and family welfare.	322	186	18	163					323	327		
Aid to dependent children.	1,377	3	801	807					1,238	1,612		
Aid to the aged.	1,612	(b)	23	23					35	46		
Services and relief to transients and travelers.	46				1						2	1
Special service to travelers.	(b)				(b)							(b)
Shelters for transient and homeless.	23				2		22				17	23
Special overnight care.												
Legal aid.												
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.	32	28			4		1	44	25	28	4	5
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.	46		1	1					(c)	2	16	44
Other services to the handicapped.	3	3							3	3		
Domestic-relations and probation service.	17				4	13					22	17
Other relief and service to adults.												
Health services, total.	498	156	190	3	26	12	111		350	355	110	142
General and special hospitals.	207	11	85		1	1	108		106	101	87	105
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.	36	36							40	36		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.	38								34	38		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau.							1					
Clinic service.	60	20	24		7	7	2		42	44	15	16
Mental hygiene clinics.	11		(b)		8	3			12		11	
Medical service: homes and doctors' offices.	37	37							38	37		
Medical-social service.												
Public health-nursing service.	26	20	6						28	26		
Public health-nursing service.	6	8							88	8		
School hygiene nursing service.	6					7			7	6		
Other health services.	69	54	2	3	9	2			62	59	8	10
Groupwork and leisure-time activities, total.	258	24			112	31	76	14	28	24	172	234
Service of youth agencies.	130				74	1	44	11			114	130
Special services of group-work agencies.	28				6	22					28	28
Public recreation other than summer camps.	24	24							28	24		
Local groups under national programs.	45				30	6	8	1			39	45
Summer camps.	30				2	2	24	1			19	30
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.	33				33						31	33
Social-service exchange.	3	4			3						3	3
Community Chest.	25				25						26	25
Sectarian financial federations.												
Other social-welfare planning councils.	5				5						2	5

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.<sup>c</sup> Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In thousands)

## OMAHA AREA

Field of service	Public funds				Private funds				Expenditures under —			
	Total expenditures 1942		Federal		Contributions Community Chest		Income from voluntary service		Net profits from other activities		Public auspices	
	Local	State	State	Federal	Community Chest	Other sources	From voluntary service	From other activities	All other		1940	1942
<b>TOTAL, all fields...</b>	<b>1803</b>	<b>\$1,239</b>	<b>\$2,252</b>	<b>\$487</b>	<b>\$409</b>	<b>\$19</b>	<b>\$1,322</b>	<b>\$19</b>	<b>\$183</b>	<b>\$6,710</b>	<b>\$4,388</b>	<b>\$2,040</b>
<b>Child welfare, total...</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>185</b>
Protective, foster care of dependent children	71	10	5	(b)	34	12	1	4	1	18	15	50
Adoptive, foster care of dependent children	12	3	3	(b)	14	7	2	2	6	21	15	57
Day nurseries	27	9	3	(b)	16	5	(b)	5	(b)	7	21	27
Maternity homes	18	4	46		2	2			5	18	18	5
Services to children with behavior problems	18									35	30	7
Institutions for delinquent children	57											
Other child-welfare services	3,633	340	766	2,214	153	47	13	30	1	5,992	3,324	308
<b>Family welfare and relief, total...</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3,993</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>142</b>
Work Projects Administration	(b)	4								3	3	198
Farm Security Administration	432	61	185	185	125	9	2	2	3	347	24	142
Public health and welfare	1,142	31	554	554						1,044	432	
Aid to dependent children	35	1	17	17	4				(b)	36	35	3
Aid to the aged	5				4				(b)	1		5
Special services and relief to transients and travelers	8	(b)			3	1	4		1			15
Shelters for transient and homeless	119	67	6	6	17	5	11	17	1	59	67	49
Special overnight care	78	3			(b)				64	(c)	14	24
Legal aid and for aged, dependent adults	10	8			3					8	10	1
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	33									13	19	33
Domestic-relations and probation service	2,335	398	420	38	62	196	3	1,208	7	612	846	1,257
Other relief and service to adults	1,664	236	75	13	136	(b)	1,203			276	314	1,102
<b>Health services, total...</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>1,350</b>
General and special hospitals	65	8	10	3	10	31	1	2	(b)	15	16	68
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	63	17	37		9					16	54	7
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	69	5			40					4	6	65
Hospitals for curing and certifying leprosy	36	36								24	36	15
Clinic service, including and certifying leprosy	129	91	1	23						41	116	13
Mental-hygiene clinics	308	20			143	70	1	62	10	15	20	246
Medical service: nurses and doctors' offices	211				107	60	1	38	5	(b)	179	211
Public health-nursing service	8				3							8
School hygiene medical service	20				33					15	20	44
School hygiene nursing service	4				(b)					2		23
Other health services	20								(b)			20
<b>Group-work and leisure-time activities, total...</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>
Services of group-work agencies	3											5
Special services of group-work agencies	38				36							33
Public recreation other than summer camps	9											7
Summer camps												
<b>Planning, financing, and coordinating services...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>
Social-service exchange	3											5
Sectional financial federations	38				36							33
Council of social agencies	9											7
Other social-welfare planning councils												

\* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.   
 † Less than \$500.   
 ‡ Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.



APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In thousands)

## PROVIDENCE AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Contributions Community State	Private funds			Net profits from other activities	All other	Expenditures under —		
		Local	State	Federal		Income from service	Receipts from service	Income from other activities			Public auspices	Private auspices	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$8,369	\$1,505	\$2,340	\$1,207	\$557	\$447	\$432	\$1,657	\$21	\$85	\$7,542	\$5,072	\$2,795
Child welfare, total.....	566	72	244	132	74	112	14	48	1	1	263	305	237
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	295	10	107	105	45	24	5	13	(c)	(c)	107	115	74
Institutions for dependent children.....	64	64	64	64	14	47	8	18	(c)	(c)	45	60	118
Day nurseries.....	68	(c)	1	1	10	40	1	16	(c)	(c)	33	68	95
Maternity homes.....	9	(c)	1	1	5	2	1	1	(c)	(c)	11	12	9
Other child-welfare services.....	59	59	59	59	14	14	14	14	14	14	69	59	59
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,872	713	1,382	1,289	158	77	133	33	13	75	6,024	3,396	473
Work Projects Administration.....	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	2,703	660	473
General relief.....	1,300	54	162	110	110	11	5	3	1	1	2,113	1,211	190
Aid to dependent children.....	458	39	183	136	136	11	5	3	1	1	260	358	144
Aid to the aged.....	305	7	7	7	989	989	989	989	989	989	763	989	763
Aid to the blind.....	13	13	13	13	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	13	7
Special service to travelers and travelers.....	10	10	10	10	9	(c)	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	49	13	13	13	5	4	4	4	4	4	31	17	34
Special overnight care.....	6	6	6	6	5	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	6	6	6
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	288	50	3	3	5	56	27	21	12	43	60	67	214
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	54	54	54	54	9	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	6	6	48
Other services to the handicapped.....	10	10	10	10	9	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	21	25	7
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	25	5	20	20	4	4	4	4	4	4	21	25	7
Other relief and service to adults.....	50	42	42	42	4	4	4	4	4	4	41	46	4
Health services, total.....	3,411	669	717	17	125	181	254	1,446	1	1	1,977	1,281	1,721
General and special hospitals.....	2,063	457	50	4	29	147	183	1,192	(c)	(c)	409	370	1,303
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	256	(c)	216	4	15	11	1	8	(c)	(c)	175	212	32
Hospitals for venereal and mental patients.....	608	2	437	437	1	38	1	130	(c)	(c)	393	471	152
Hospital admission and treatment.....	139	35	1	(c)	20	16	15	52	(c)	(c)	21	33	107
Clinic service.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	24	17	7	7	(c)	15	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	49	24	11
Medical services.....	132	48	2	(c)	43	5	15	15	(c)	(c)	(4)	27	27
Public-health-nursing service.....	30	30	30	30	1	12	20	20	(c)	(c)	10	27	106
School hygiene medical service.....	30	30	30	30	1	12	20	20	(c)	(c)	26	30	105
School hygiene nursing service.....	32	32	32	32	8	3	3	3	3	3	35	32	35
Other health services.....	86	43	5	9	8	3	21	21	21	21	78	77	11
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	435	51	1	1	133	77	28	130	7	8	88	81	304
Services of group-work agencies.....	257	39	39	39	121	39	21	67	6	3	3	228	257
Special services of group-work agencies.....	23	23	23	23	1	16	1	1	1	1	175	212	32
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	40	50	40	40	7	10	1	26	(c)	(c)	57	80	23
Summer camps.....	50	1	1	1	5	7	2	33	1	(c)	2	1	50
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	85	1	6	6	66	9	2	1	1	1	1	9	60
Social-service exchange.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Sectional financial federations.....	46	46	46	46	43	2	2	2	2	2	43	46	46
Council of social agencies.....	16	16	16	16	16	8	8	8	8	8	16	16	16
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	9	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	6

\* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Includes \$175,180 from sectarian financial federations.

c Expenditures for medical-social services were not included separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

\* Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)

## RICHMOND AREA

Field of service	Public funds				Private funds			All other	Expenditures under —			
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Receipts from persons receiving service		Net profits from other activities	Public auspices	Private auspices	
					Community Chests	Other sources						
TOTAL, all fields	\$5,383	\$1,210	\$925	\$1,270	\$563	\$320	\$65	\$997	\$1	\$4,469	\$1,165	\$1,336
Child welfare, total	497	116	46		79	97	15	21		18	120	234
Protective, foster care of dependent children...	135	45	7		58	13	(b)	8		3	28	78
Institutions for dependent children...	130	17			7	80	7	3		15	8	129
Day nurseries...	10	1			6	3	2	2		(h)	9	10
Services to children with behavior problems...	56	36	20		8		5	7			37	56
Services to children with physical and mental problems...	47	16	29			(b)			1	1	47	47
Other child-welfare services												
Family welfare and relief, total	2,206	416	243	1,222	162	73	39	9	42	3,069	1,875	313
Work Projects Administration	975			975						2,307	975	
Public Security Administration	362	162	72		107	15	2	2	3	(b)	236	135
General relief and family welfare	215	53	60	102						109	215	127
Aid to dependent children	309	82	97	130						230	318	
Aid to the aged	22	6	6	10		(h)		1	1	23	22	9
Aid to the blind	12	1	1		7							12
Service and relief to transients and travelers												
Special service to travelers	21	1			9	1		1	10	(c)	1	16
Shelters for transient and homeless												20
Special overnight care	1											
Legal aid												
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	179	74	1		1	57	37	2	2	48	72	107
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	38		6	6				1	25	(c)	12	25
Other services to the handicapped												26
Domestic-relations and probation service	23	23			29		3	3	3	19	23	38
Other relief and service to adults	50	15								11	12	29
Health services, total	2,244	601	526	48	59	101	6	857	47	1,218	1,927	318
General and special hospitals	1,234	206	107	18		81	4	795	22	1,432	1,003	194
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	182	132	31			1		19	13	164	182	230
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	356		323							289	336	
Hospitals admitting and certifying venereal												
Medical-hygiene clinics	163	47	50	10	17	1		27	10	115	164	1
Mental-hygiene clinics	23	7	1		14	(h)			(h)	1	21	21
Medical service: homes and doctors' offices	30	30								13	30	
Medical-social service	10	3		3	4		2	16	(e)	10	10	44
Public-health-nursing service	112	51		1	23					35	112	51
School hygiene medical service	28	28								27	28	17
School hygiene nursing service	127	60	13	15		18			1	95	109	17
Other health services												18
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	428	76	(b)		161	49	5	110	1	62	75	251
Services of group-work agencies	281	1			134	32	5	90	20	281	197	281
Special services of group-work agencies	14											14
Public recreation other than summer camps	75	75								62	75	
Public recreation summer camps	29	29			25	(b)		1	3			25
Local groups under national programs	29	(b)	(b)		2	3		20	1	29	29	29
Summer camps...												
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	103	(b)			102			(h)	(h)			90
Social-service exchange					5			(h)				5
Community Chest	63				63			(h)				52
Socialist fraternal federations												63
Council of social agencies	19	(h)			18			(h)	(h)			18
Other social-welfare planning councils	17				17			(b)	(b)			16

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>c</sup> Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

<sup>d</sup> Expenditures of one agency providing legal aid included in general-relief and family-welfare field because of similarity of agency to separate expenditures for the two programs.

<sup>e</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures For Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942.—Continued  
(In thousands)

## ROCHESTER AREA

Field of service	Public funds			Private funds			Net profits from private receiving activities	All other	Expenditures under —		
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from community sources	Income from private receiving activities			Public auspices 1940	1942	Private auspices 1940
<b>TOTAL, all fields.</b>	<b>\$16,017</b>	<b>\$5,866</b>	<b>\$2,334</b>	<b>\$1,963</b>	<b>\$1,122</b>	<b>\$4,036</b>	<b>\$133</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>\$15,237</b>	<b>\$10,085</b>	<b>\$4,989</b>
<b>Child welfare, total</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>14</b>		<b>153</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>469</b>
Protective, foster care of dependent children.	611	633	14		60	1	15	87	2	461	541
Institutions for dependent children.	174	52			63	1	14	24	19	191	270
Day nurseries.	33	(b)			15	(b)	10	7	1	25	33
Maternity homes with behavior problems.	8	(b)			15	(b)	2	(b)	1	15	33
Institutions for delinquent children.	109	109							116	109	16
Other child-welfare services	17	17									
<b>Family welfare and relief, total</b>	<b>6,658</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>11,705</b>	<b>6,107</b>	<b>520</b>
Home relief.	1,900			1,000					2,949	1,000	
Family Social Administration.	(b)			(b)					(b)		
General relief and family welfare.	2,436	1,418	826		132	10	5	45	5,912	2,289	160
Aid to dependent children.	478	252	111		114				603	478	
Aid to the aged.	2,111	804	453		831			16	1,399	2,127	
Shelters for transient and homeless.	3	9			3	(b)			1	39	3
Service and relief to transients and travelers.					2	15	2	29	9		
Shelters for transient and homeless.	59	1			2	15	2	29			54
Overnight care.								(b)			59
Legal aid.	15				14						14
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.	434	144	1		60	13	82	126	7	144	252
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.	39				11	1	4	(b)	23	(c)	37
Other services to the handicapped.									57	56	(b)
Other child-welfare service.	56	56			(b)						
Other relief and service to adults	(b)										
<b>Health services, total</b>	<b>6,990</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>3,379</b>
General and special hospitals.	4,484	980			155	21	83		883	918	2,796
Special hospitals for infectious patients.	357	357							427	551	
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.	986		893				93		942	986	
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau.											
Clinic service.	395	86	3		72	171	62	1	57	53	386
Mental hygiene clinics.	17	17			20	12	(b)		19	17	32
Medical-social service.											64
Public health-nursing service.	173	76	5		55	5	32		39	76	(d)
School hygiene medical service.	33	33							106	78	97
Sanitary engineering service.	75	75							86	90	37
Other health services	145	71	19		38	12	5		515	535	687
<b>Group-work and leisure-time activities, total</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>492</b>		<b>284</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>407</b>
Services of group-work agencies.	497			213	11	9	139	123			399
Special services of group-work agencies.	525			14	6				474	525	20
Public health-nursing service.	52			51	(b)	1		(b)			48
Local groups under national programs.	89			6	2	1	78	1			68
Summer camps.											89
<b>Planning, financing, and coordinating services</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>121</b>						<b>106</b>
Community exchange.	8	4			3						6
Social service.	91			91							72
Secular financial federations.					27						27
Council of social agencies.	27										
Other social-welfare planning councils.											

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.  
<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.  
<sup>c</sup> Data not available.  
<sup>d</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In thousands)<sup>a</sup>

## ST. LOUIS AREA

field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Contributions Community charities	Private funds		Net profits from activities	All other	Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal		Income from individuals	Income from persons or organizations			Public supplies	Private supplies		
1942	1940	1940	1942	1940	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	
TOTAL, all fields													
Child welfare, total	126,806	55,666	\$4,198	\$6,387	\$1,878	\$1,445	\$5,977	\$235	1471	122,309	\$16,440	\$8,759	\$10,366
Protective, foster care of dependent children	1,641	651	19	3	392	234	137	54	20	625	659	800	982
Institutions for dependent children	581	336	(c)	3	158	29	13	37	4	3	324	331	242
Day nurseries	479	336	(c)	(c)	173	135	108	45	4	11	324	325	479
Services to children with behavior problems	61	10	5	1	24	12	2	19	3	1	56	61	56
Institutions for delinquent children	153	(c)	13	6	6	50	9	30	5	134	153	64	100
Other child-welfare services	260	157	19	(c)	24	9	(c)	7	45	(c)	167	175	104
7	7				7								7
Family welfare and relief, total	12,261	251	3,879	6,270	504	481	159	281	29	406	16,921	10,995	1,866
Work Projects Administration	4,200			4,200						10,957	4,200		
Farm Security Administration	1	3	1,302	1	384	193	32	3	7	1,846	1,305	520	620
General relief and family welfare	1,925	3	875	513						763	1,090		
Aid to dependent children	3,328	11	1,766	1,551						2,862	3,328		
Aid to the blind	204		204							189	204		
Service and relief to transients and travelers	10				2	8				10	10		
Special service to travelers	17				17			38	(c)	57	10	46	62
Shelters for transient and homeless	73		26		4	5							
Legal aid	8												
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	675	135			47	137	110	234	6	7	119	135	492
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	461		6	6	21	27	(c)	4	7	391	14	11	323
Other services to the handicapped	75	25			5	47	8	1	9	2	36	35	56
Domestic relations and probation service	35				43	54	2		(c)	57	58	121	105
Other relief and service to adults	163	58											
Health services, total	31,117	4,470	298	113	554	171	238	5,102	132	39	4,345	4,092	6,134
General and special hospitals	7,034	1,820	12	12	161	124	213	4,635	49	8	1,504	1,437	4,289
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	669	47	35		91	3	2	55	1	7	379	310	129
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	1,509	1,172	198				116	(c)	11	1,360	1,176	113	138
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau													
Clinic service	679	284	13	50	106	31	22	149	16	8	331	341	358
Mental-hygiene clinics	22	12			9	(c)				12	10	4	2
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices	100	(c)	6		82	11	1	2	(c)	12	10	(d)	100
Medical-social service	269	115	17	28	78	1	27		3	78	162	109	107
Public-health-nursing service	93	91	2							92	93		
School hygiene medical service	142	138	2							133	142		
Public health nursing service	590	353	16	19	19	(c)	1	117	63	1	443	566	84
Other health services													
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	1,520	293	(c)	(c)	169	556	19	456	21	6	418	402	975
Services of group-work agencies	703				116	283	19	274	5	5			709
Special services of group-work agencies	134				134		106			418	402		134
Public recreation other than summer camps	462	292			15	101	(c)	4					128
Local groups under national program	124				37	37	(c)	76	4	(c)			138
Summer camps	156	1	(c)	(c)	37	37	(c)		(c)				156
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	267	1	1	1	260	3	1	(c)	(c)	1	271	266	
Social-service exchange	14	(c)	1	1	12								14
Community Chest	143				143	3	(c)		(c)				143
Sectional financial federations	54				54				(c)				54
Council of social agencies	53	1			51				(c)				52
Other social-welfare planning councils									(c)		1	46	52
a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. b Includes \$99,000 from sectarian financial federations.													
c Less than \$500.													

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Includes \$99,000 from sectarian financial federations.

<sup>c</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>d</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.



APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

SAN FRANCISCO AREA  
(in thousands)<sup>a</sup>

Field of service	Public funds				Private funds				Expenditures under—			
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community centers, other	Income tax, veterans, etc.	Receipts from service, etc.	Net profits from other activities	all other	Public auspices 1940	Private auspices 1942	1940
<b>TOTAL, all fields.....</b>	<b>\$27,027</b>	<b>\$8,248</b>	<b>\$3,244</b>	<b>\$5,744</b>	<b>\$1,798</b>	<b>\$449</b>	<b>\$312</b>	<b>\$6,317</b>	<b>\$568</b>	<b>\$28,301</b>	<b>\$7,669</b>	<b>\$9,386</b>
<b>Child welfare, total.....</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>121</b>	.....	423	38	95	213	7	281	302	1,159
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	556	199	66	.....	189	4	8	31	(b)	160	10	420
Institutions for dependent children.....	423	19	.....	.....	125	23	73	138	7	28	.....	425
Day nurseries.....	69	.....	.....	.....	34	4	9	23	(b)	4	.....	56
Maternity homes.....	57	(b)	.....	.....	43	2	2	3	(b)	6	.....	69
Other child-welfare services.....	192	100	42	.....	33	5	2	5	.....	109	137	48
<b>Family welfare and relief, total.....</b>	<b>12,348</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>5,094</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22,353</b>	<b>11,197</b>	<b>892</b>
Work Projects Administration.....	2,700	.....	.....	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,141	2,700	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	1,760	1,349	(b)	.....	222	130	31	20	2	6,330	1,349	337
Aid to dependent children.....	529	149	209	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	686	529	.....
Aid to the aged.....	5,443	1,459	1,302	2,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,151	5,443	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	26	102	94	114	19	1	1	3	2	325	309	21
Special service to travelers.....	11	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	21	.....	.....	.....	1	10	7	3	.....	.....	.....	11
Special overnight care.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	1,055	785	28	.....	70	101	49	50	(b)	651	785	216
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	449	.....	.....	.....	6	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	387	35	261
Other services to the handicapped.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	26	.....
Parole and probation service.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6
Other relief and service to adults.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Health services, total.....</b>	<b>10,997</b>	<b>3,081</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>5,584</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4,743</b>	<b>5,121</b>
General and special hospitals.....	7,394	1,779	37	.....	122	166	98	5,075	6	21	1,915	2,045
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	312	204	.....	.....	9	(b)	2	97	.....	1	106	4,393
Other hospitals.....	1,683	173	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	107	2	1,493	204	86
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,063
Clinic services.....	784	187	110	50	181	36	1	213	(b)	5	421	449
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	12	86	74	18
Medical-social services.....	8	73	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Medical-social services and doctors' offices.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Public-health-nursing service.....	103	48	2	.....	18	2	(b)	32	.....	50	50	58
School hygiene medical service.....	66	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	66	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	127	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	127	.....
Other health services.....	424	424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	532	424	.....
<b>Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>832</b>	.....	.....	<b>415</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1,044</b>
Services of group-work agencies.....	597	1	.....	.....	350	28	24	133	58	3	.....	612
Special services of group-work agencies.....	211	.....	.....	.....	9	98	.....	70	27	.....	.....	597
Other group-work agencies.....	64	824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	807	994	211
Local groups.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	1	9	2	.....	.....	.....	60
Summer camps.....	146	6	.....	.....	5	1	1	124	4	2	50	73
<b>Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>8</b>	.....	.....	<b>193</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	.....	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>186</b>
Social-service exchange.....	13	2	.....	.....	11	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
San Francisco Social Service.....	123	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
San Francisco Social Service Federation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123
San Francisco Social Service Council.....	34	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	46	6	.....	.....	26	2	11	.....	1	7	6	33

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts, separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.<sup>c</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auxiliaries, 1940 and 1942.—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>  
ST. LOUIS CITY AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds			Net profits from other activities	Expenditures under —					
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Other sources	Income from investments		Receipts from private service	All other	Public auxiliaries 1940	Private auxiliaries 1942		
TOTAL, all fields	\$2,857	\$713	\$497	\$523	\$136	\$50	\$4	\$582	\$2	\$49	\$2,837	\$2,000	\$674	\$857
Child welfare, total.	123	53	18		30	7	4	9	2	2	46	45	73	78
Protective, foster care of dependent children.	23	17			4	2		(b)			15	16	7	
Institutions for dependent children.	50	23	3		13	2	3	2		2	7	3	47	46
Day nurseries.	10				6	2		3			10	10	12	10
Maternity homes.	14	3			6	1	1	3			10	11	10	14
Services to children with behavior problems.	11	11									14	15		
Institutions for delinquent children.	15		15											
Other child-welfare services.														
Family welfare and relief, total.	1,662	468	304	807	25	10	(b)	2	(b)	46	2,455	1,590	67	72
Work Projects Administration.	500			500							1,068	500		
Farm Security Administration.	369	333	4	1	21	8		1	(b)	1	676	348	24	21
General relief and family welfare.	49	49			(b)						59	49		
Aid to dependent children.	589	294	294								562	589		
Aid to the aged.	23	6	6	11	2		(b)				22	23	3	3
Service and relief to transients and travelers.	12	12			(b)			1			21	12		
Shelters for transient and homeless.														
Special overnight care.														
Legal aid.	48	48						(b)		45	35	48	39	47
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.	40				1									
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.														
Domestic-relations and probation service.	1	1									1	1	1	1
Other relief and service to adults.	21	19				1					9	19		
Health services, total.	928	161	175	16	13	20	(b)	543	(b)		292	320	440	607
General and special hospitals.	617	25	23	12	1	14	(b)	591			28	28	423	568
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.	41	20	20		(b)						34	34		41
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.	129		129								107	129		
Clinic admitting and certifying bureaus.					4	3			(b)		60	54	4	3
Clinic service clinics.	57	51												
Medical service: homes and doctors' offices.	13	10			2						17	13		
Medical-social service.														
Public-health-nursing service.	16	6	1		6	1		2	(b)		2	2	12	13
Physiotherapy.	12	11	1								12	12		
School hygiene nursing service.	44	38		4		2					31	42	2	2
Other health services.														
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.	130	32			54	14	(b)	28	(b)	1	43	46	78	84
Services of group-work agencies.	56			1	40	7	(b)	9	(b)			55	56	4
Special services of group-work agencies.	4				4									
Public recreation other than summer camps.	46	32						14			43	46		
Local groups under national programs.	17				14	(b)		3					16	17
Summer camps.	6				(b)	3		2	1		7	6	7	6
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.	15				15								16	15
Social-service exchange.	1				1								2	1
Community Chest.	13				13								14	13
Sectarian financial federations.														
Other social-welfare planning councils.														

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Aspects, 1940 and 1942—Continued

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., AREA  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

Field of service	Public funds			Private funds					Expenditures under—			
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community sources	Contributions other sources	Income tax rebates	Receipts from service	Net profits other activities	All other	Public aspects 1940	Private aspects 1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$5,171	\$1,226	\$481	\$1,134	\$278	\$198	\$215	\$1,103	\$16	\$151	\$5,310	\$1,793
Child welfare, total.....	336	46	111		45	19	31	40		43	180	150
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	143	1	97		23	(b)	4	17		(b)	103	97
Institutions for dependent children.....	46				7	(b)	20	8		(b)	20	8
Day nurseries.....	21						7					
Maternity.....	33	33									26	33
Services to children with behavior problems.....	93	12	14		8	15	(b)			43	31	27
Institutions for delinquent children.....												
Other child-welfare services.....												
Family welfare and relief, total.....	2,720	807	500	1,134	61	34	51	29	3	102	4,550	2,447
Work Projects Administration.....	460			460							1,906	460
Farm Security Administration.....												
General relief and family welfare.....	501	398	25		43	21	12	2		1	1,030	429
Admission to day camps.....	105	69			6						301	206
Aid to dependent children.....	1,033	199	398	536	5						1,101	1,033
Aid to the blind.....	10		5		6	(b)				(b)	13	10
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	6	2					2					5
Special service to travelers.....	2						1			(b)		2
Special service to the aged and homeless.....	18				5			9		(b)		17
Special overnight care.....	8				7	(b)		(b)				8
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	189	126			6		39	18		(b)	114	126
Unemployed employment for the handicapped.....	112		4			3				101	8	93
Other child-welfare services.....	16	16									12	16
Domestic-relations and probation service.....												
Other relief and service to adults.....	1					1						1
Health services, total.....	1,630	298	240		47	40	113	909		2	470	467
General and special hospitals.....	1,159	126	32		13	19	96	872		95	1,200	942
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	28		28								25	28
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	152										154	152
Chemical analyzing and certifying bureaus.....	56	21	11		4	1	7	13			26	25
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	12		10		2			(b)			25	34
Medical services: homes and doctors' offices.....	34	32	2								69	34
Medical-social services.....	10				(b)	1	9				9	(c)
Medical-social services: day camps.....	10		6		(b)			15		1	32	37
School hygiene medical service.....	37	37			28	(b)					26	27
School hygiene nursing service.....	27										33	34
Other health services.....	54	34				19	(b)			(b)	33	23
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	448	85			87	105	20	135	13	4	110	114
Services of group-work agencies, total.....	243				63	94	20	51	12	3		224
Special services of group-work agencies.....	7					7		29			105	111
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	111	42			23			5	(b)			13
Local groups under national programs.....	28				1	3	(b)	30	1		5	51
Summer camps.....	49	3										
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	38				38							32
Social-service exchange.....	1				1							2
Community chest.....	27				27							25
Sectional financial federations.....	9											6
Other social-welfare planning councils.....					9							

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of compiled amounts, separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.<sup>c</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

(In thousands)

## SYRACUSE AREA

Field of service	Public funds				Private funds				Expenditures under —			
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Other sources	Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving services	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices	
											1940	1942
<b>TOTAL, all fields...</b>	<b>\$9,686</b>	<b>\$3,459</b>	<b>\$2,017</b>	<b>\$1,261</b>	<b>\$519</b>	<b>\$121</b>	<b>\$87</b>	<b>\$2,039</b>	<b>\$23</b>	<b>\$162</b>	<b>\$8,995</b>	<b>\$6,431</b>
<b>Child welfare, total...</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>55</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>282</b>
Protective, foster care of dependent children...	253	179			39	(b)	(b)	35	(b)	(b)	246	182
Institutions for dependent children...	258	115	18		26	20	28	31	1	19	14	15
Day nurseries...	6	1			1	1		3	1	(b)		
Services to children with behavior problems...	43	3			4	(b)	(b)		(b)	(b)	33	37
Institutions for delinquent children...	48	12	37								28	48
Other child-welfare services...												
<b>Family welfare and relief, total...</b>	<b>4,507</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>6,877</b>	<b>4,231</b>
Work Projects Administration...	620			620							1,666	620
General relief and family welfare...	1,914	1,105	678		75	20		35	(b)	(b)	3,577	1,808
Aid to dependent children...	121	30	80					1			283	221
Aid to the blind...	1,118	316	294	508				42			1,616	1,118
Service and relief to transients and travelers...	4				3			(b)	(b)	(b)		
Special service to travelers...	3	5	3		2	1		3	(b)	(b)	31	8
Special service to transient and homeless...	3				8	3	(b)	5	(b)	(b)		
Legal aid...	407	325	6		11	10	2	27		26	320	358
Institutions for aged, dependent adults...	94				9	(b)	(b)	(b)		84	(c)	
Skilled employment for the handicapped...	12	12									11	12
Domestic-relations and production service...	9	6						3			8	9
Other relief and service to adults...												
<b>Health services, total...</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>1,740</b>
Hospitals for chronic and infectious diseases...	2,313	393		13	42	13	26	1,702	(b)	28	263	360
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients...	360	338						11			851	877
Hospitals for venereal and syphilis patients...	877	2	875									
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus...	118	94	3		7	(b)	4	6	4	47	45	97
Clinic service—clinics...								(b)			88	77
Medical service—hospitals and doctors' offices...	78	56	22						10	(b)	39	54
Medical-social service...	28	13			4	(b)	1	15	(b)	(b)	54	42
Public-health-nursing service...	95	47	8		20	1	4	(b)			59	57
Public-health-inspection service...	100	53	7					(b)			141	148
School hygiene service...	57											
Other health services...	173	98	28		1	24	(b)	22				
<b>Group-work and leisure-time activities, total...</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>168</b>			<b>196</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>179</b>
Services of group-work agencies, total...	210	1			145	7	9	45	3	1		
Public recreation other than summer camps...	179	167						10	1	(b)	183	179
Local groups under national programs...	47				35	2	11	30				
Summer camps...	70				16	9			3	1		
<b>Planning, financing, and coordinating services...</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(b)</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>8</b>						
Social-service exchange...	9	4	(b)		4	(b)						
Community Chest...	48				48							
Sectarian financial federation...					19	1						
Council of social agencies...	21	1										
Other social-welfare planning councils...	7					7						

Data not available.

b Less than \$500.

Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

c Data not available.

d Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.



APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942.—Continued

(In thousands)<sup>a</sup>

## WASHINGTON, D. C. AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds					Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions from churches, clubs, fraternal societies, etc.	Income from entertainments, etc.	Receipts from fund-raising activities	Net profits from fund-raising activities	All other	Public supplies			Private supplies
										1940	1942	1940	1942
<b>TOTAL, all fields.</b>	<b>\$19,789</b>	<b>\$9,516</b>	.....	<b>\$3,401</b>	<b>\$1,749</b>	<b>\$593</b>	<b>\$452</b>	<b>\$3,349</b>	<b>\$395</b>	<b>\$16,744</b>	<b>\$12,928</b>	<b>\$5,916</b>	<b>\$6,861</b>
Child welfare, total.....	1,384	821	.....	12	256	80	120	79	(b)	696	831	498	553
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	534	428	.....	12	69	(b)	1	24	(b)	314	449	75	85
Institutions for dependent children.....	465	148	.....	.....	127	55	94	40	(b)	74	144	301	320
Day nurseries.....	60	.....	.....	.....	37	11	2	10	(b)	.....	.....	44	60
Services to children with behavior problems.....	102	93	.....	.....	23	9	.....	4	.....	95	93	5	9
Institutions for delinquent children.....	162	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	213	145	17	17
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	6,675	2,140	.....	.....	3,110	353	208	183	2	9,858	5,175	1,296	1,500
Work Projects Administration.....	2,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,001	2,150	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	1,242	849	.....	.....	259	127	4	2	1	883	847	369	396
Aid to dependent children.....	1,530	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481	530	.....	.....
Aid to blind.....	1,199	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,172	90	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	56	13	.....	.....	39	4	.....	.....	.....	17	13	38	43
Special service to travelers.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	115	25	.....	.....	4	50	1	42	(b)	25	25	140	98
Shelters for women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	677	210	.....	.....	37	131	198	102	.....	150	196	412	5
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	401	28	.....	.....	8	.....	5	(b)	284	50	50	303	351
Domestic-relief and probation service.....	59	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	37	23	.....	.....	4	10	(h)	.....	.....	47	59	24	14
Health services, total.....	10,189	6,227	.....	.....	264	500	121	119	2,886	69	5,879	5,385	3,122
General and special hospitals.....	4,662	1,643	.....	.....	7	283	54	103	2,467	1,643	1,643	2,992	3,007
Hospitals for convalescents.....	2,182	643	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	629	664	.....	.....
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	1,009	27	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	206	.....	2,924	3,182	.....	.....
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	476	213	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	64	(b)	(c)	45	33	64
Clinic service.....	16	.....	.....	.....	31	8	.....	85	52	339	244	18	23
Medical services: Nurses and doctors' offices.....	128	44	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	16	.....	.....
Public-health-nursing service.....	351	133	.....	.....	34	133	3	39	17	(d)	106	(d)	22
School hygiene medical service.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	155	168	182	194
Other health services.....	36	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	36	.....	.....
Other health services.....	470	338	.....	.....	69	13	50	.....	.....	6,580	407	85	64
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	1,203	319	.....	.....	13	375	276	5	201	64	311	319	678
Services of group-work agencies.....	537	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	319	.....	.....	.....	13	277	166	4	124	62	.....	315	179
Summer camps.....	31	.....	.....	.....	26	4	(b)	.....	.....	311	319	32	31
Local groups under national programs.....	136	.....	.....	.....	21	37	1	76	1	(b)	.....	131	136
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	338	8	.....	.....	2	316	11	1	.....	.....	17	32	322
Social-service exchange.....	27	4	.....	.....	(h)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	27
Community Chest.....	232	.....	.....	.....	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	232
Settlement financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council of social agencies.....	38	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	35	38
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	41	4	.....	.....	24	11	1	.....	.....	.....	17	22	25

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.<sup>c</sup> Expenditures of one hospital admitting and certifying bureau included in "other health services" field because of inability of agency to separate expenditures for the two programs.<sup>d</sup> Expenditures for medical-social services were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In thousands)

## WICHITA AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds				Expenditures under —					
		Local	State	Federal	Community Chest	Other sources	Income from voluntary contributions	Receipts from persons receiving services	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices, 1942	Private auspices, 1942		
<b>TOTAL, all fields</b>	<b>\$4,319</b>	<b>\$1,077</b>	<b>\$562</b>	<b>\$1,338</b>	<b>\$188</b>	<b>\$64</b>	<b>\$6</b>	<b>\$980</b>	<b>\$9</b>	<b>\$94</b>	<b>\$3,105</b>	<b>\$2,994</b>	<b>\$784</b>	<b>\$1,335</b>
<b>Child welfare, total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>11</b>											<b>95</b>
Protective, foster care of dependent children	29	14	(b)		18	1	(b)	2	(b)		4	2	5	27
Institutions for dependent children	43	17			9	5	4	11			2	2	8	43
Day nurseries	8	3			6			2			5		5	8
Maternity homes	17	3			7	3	1	2			16	19	16	17
Services to children with behavior problems	19	18				(b)					30	32		
Admission to hospital for delinquent children	32	21	11											
Other child-welfare services														
<b>Family welfare and relief, total</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>147</b>
Welfare Projects Administration	825			825							1,063	825		
General relief and family welfare	659	344	184	(b)	22	6	1	2			864	529	23	30
Aid to dependent children	361	167	64	131							240	361		
Aid to the aged	757	222	184	352							530	757		
Admission to hospital for behavior problem	34	13	5	16							25	34		
Special service to transients and travelers														
Shelters for transient and homeless														
Special overnight care														
Welfare hospital														
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	6				2		(b)	4			7	6		6
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	112	1	7		5	1		3	2	94	13	105	(b)	105
Other services to the handicapped	(b)				(b)			(b)						
Other relief and service to adults	5				5			(b)	1		2	5		5
<b>Health services, total</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>895</b>		<b>(b)</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>921</b>
General and special hospitals	959	73	6	2				877			67	73	521	886
Admission to hospital for behavior problem	36	36	10					10			85	94		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	94		82											
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus														
Clinic service	35	35									25	35		
Mental hygiene clinics														
Medical-social service	1	1									6	1		
Public health-nursing service	20	7	2	4	4	1		3			12	8	11	12
School hygiene medical service	9			1							17	17	(b)	1
Other health services	102	61	6	6	15	9		5		(b)	43	80	16	22
<b>Group-work and leisure-time activities, total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>25</b>			<b>76</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>144</b>
Services of group-work agencies	85				54	1	(b)	23	7		33	52	62	85
Public recreation other than summer camps	52	25			2			26					23	23
Local groups under national programs	21				21								17	21
Summer camps	13				1	2		10	(b)		17	13	17	13
<b>Planning, financing, and coordinating services</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>26</b>								<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>
Social-service exchange														
Community Chest	2	1			1						3	2		3
Section financial federations	22				22						19	22		22
Council of social agencies					3						3			3
Other social-welfare planning councils	3													

\*Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE II.—Estimated Value of Blue Stamps Distributed to Public-Assistance Cases in 30 Urban Areas, 1942<sup>a</sup>

Urban area	Blue stamps
TOTAL, 30 areas.....	\$13,412,357
Akron.....	316,653
Baltimore.....	265,217
Birmingham.....	415,102
Buffalo.....	865,714
Canton.....	54,091
Cincinnati.....	895,996
Cleveland.....	1,073,416
Dallas.....	285,721
Dayton.....	226,425
Des Moines.....	286,675
Fort Worth.....	405,738
Hartford.....	100,213
Houston.....	445,723
Kansas City, Mo.....	426,093
Los Angeles.....	2,139,148
Louisville.....	283,188
Milwaukee.....	197,549
New Orleans.....	774,546
Oklahoma City.....	307,389
Omaha.....	310,333
Providence.....	385,333
Richmond.....	157,310
Rochester.....	792,252
St. Louis.....	897,485
San Francisco.....	343,922
Sioux City.....	198,415
Springfield, Mass.....	211,208
Syracuse.....	.....
Washington, D. C.....	.....
Wichita.....	351,502

<sup>a</sup>In addition, surplus foods were distributed directly in Dallas, Des Moines, Fort Worth, Hartford, Houston, Milwaukee, Oklahoma City, Richmond, Syracuse, and Washington. Estimates prepared by Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX TABLE III.—Number of Regular and Vacation and Outside-School-Hours Certificates Issued for Minors 14 Through 17 Years of Age in 19 Cities, 1940 and 1942<sup>a</sup>

City	Regular		Percent change	Vacation and outside-school-hours		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942	
Baltimore.....	3,866	18,735	+384.6	1,361	3,553	+161.1
Birmingham.....	235	735	+212.8	114	362	+217.5
Buffalo.....	1,970	5,594	+184.0	1,885	5,617	+198.0
Cincinnati <sup>b</sup> .....	1,632	3,707	+127.1	1,080	3,037	+181.2
Cleveland.....	4,223	8,358	+97.9	1,348	10,123	+651.0
Dayton.....	480	1,185	+146.9	268	1,609	+500.4
Indianapolis.....	1,064	4,358	+309.6	222	1,299	+485.1
Kansas City, Mo.....	74	1,027	+1287.8	16	203	(c)
Louisville <sup>d</sup> .....	538	1,853	+244.4	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	1,057	6,081	+475.3	1,518	12,602	+730.2
Oklahoma City.....	63	169	+168.3	749	1,662	+121.9
Omaha.....	25	1,122	(c)	58	560	+865.5
Providence.....	740	2,585	+249.3	60	999	+1565.0
Richmond <sup>d</sup> .....	176	876	+397.7	.....	.....	.....
Rochester.....	865	5,180	+498.8	2,174	8,457	+289.0
St. Louis.....	336	4,794	+1326.8	45	326	(c)
Syracuse.....	757	2,439	+222.2	285	1,065	+273.7
Washington, D. C.....	2,399	12,015	+400.8	219	2,796	+1176.7
Wichita.....	17	310	(c)	0	7	(c)

<sup>a</sup>A "regular" certificate is a certificate permitting a minor to leave school and go to work. A "vacation and outside-school-hours" certificate is one permitting a minor to work only during vacation or outside school hours during the school term. In some of the above cities a regular certificate is issued whether the child's employment is for full-time or part-time work. Therefore, the figures for regular certificates may include some certificates issued for work outside school hours. These data are available for 19 of the 30 cities included in the 30 registration areas.

<sup>b</sup>The figures for Cincinnati for 1942 are estimated.

<sup>c</sup>Percent not shown where number of employment certificates is less than 50.

<sup>d</sup>1940 figures include all outside-school-hours certificates with regular certificates. In order to make the 1942 figures comparable, the two types of certificates were combined.





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